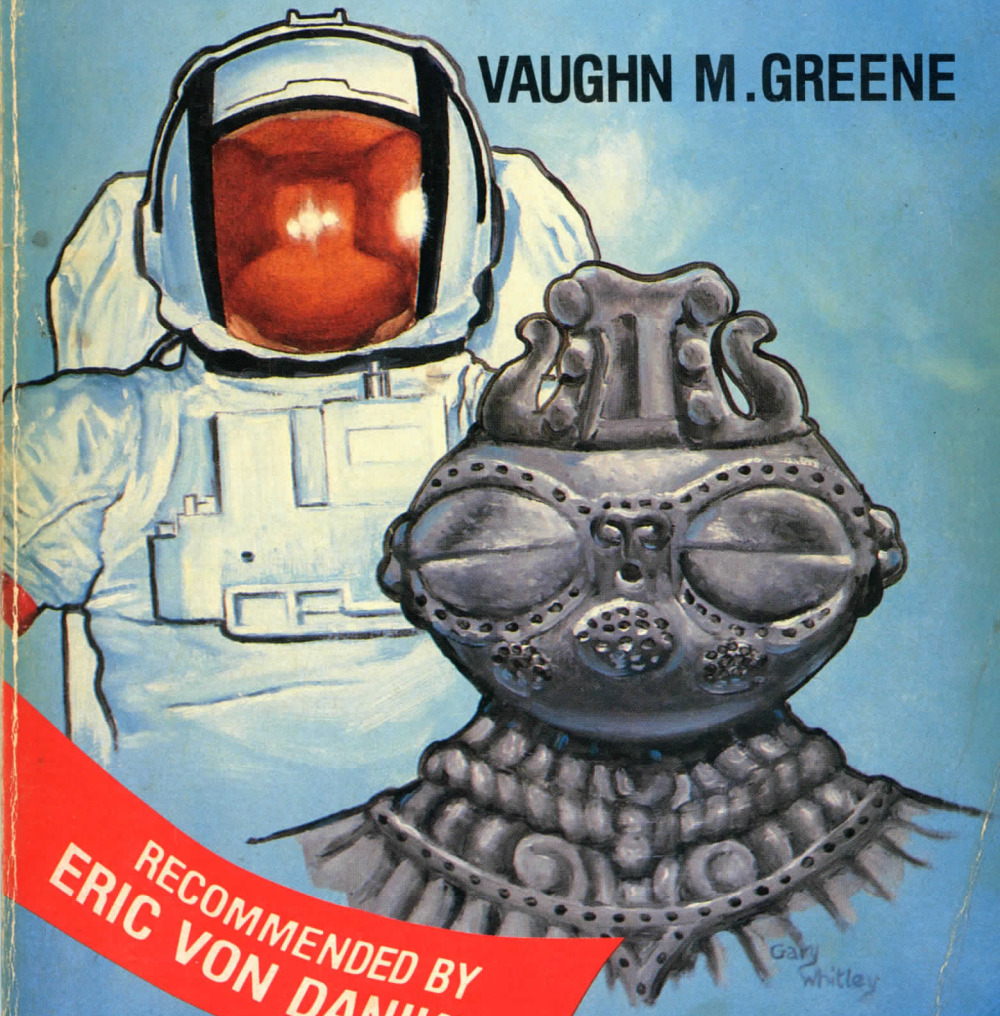
THE SIX THOUSAND YEAR-OLD

SPACE SUIT

VAUGHN M. GREENE



RECOMMENDED BY
ERIC VON DANIKEN

The Six Thousand Year-Old Space Suit

Vaughn M. Greene

DEDICATED

To members of the Ancient Astronaut Society,
whose fresh thinking is bringing life
to the dusty Halls of Archeology

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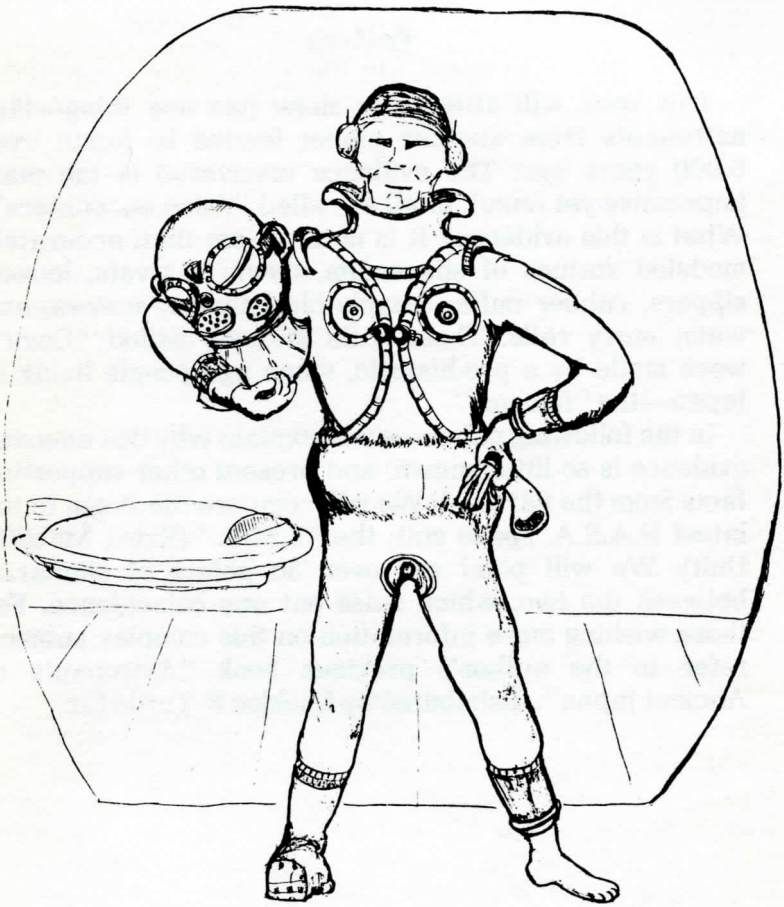
Preface

This book will attempt to show just one thing—that astronauts from another planet landed in Japan over 6,000 years ago. The evidence uncovered is the most impressive yet found, of all so-called "Alien encounters". What is this evidence? It is nothing less than accurately modeled statues of spacesuits, down to rivets, lenses, zippers, rubber cuffs, detachable helmets, screws, and waist entry rails. These little statues, called "Dogu", were made by a pre-historic, stone age people living in Japan—the "Jomons."

In the following pages we will explain why this amazing evidence is so little known, and present other supporting facts from the Far East. We will compare the Dogu, to the latest N.A.S.A. space suit, the "E.M.U." (Extra Mobility Unit). We will point out over 30 points of similarity between the two, which rules out any coincidence. For those wishing more information on this complex subject, refer to the author's previous book "Astronauts of Ancient Japan", distributed by Charles E. Tuttle Co.



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PART ONE

What Is A Dogu?

The Dogu are little clay statues, varying from 3 to 12 inches in height. They were made between 500 B.C., to possibly over 10,000 years ago. One, R/C-14 dated at Amadaki is believed to be 6,300 years old. A Russian test on another Dogu yielded, via R/C-14 analysis, a date of 5,500 years old. Prof. Kasantsev says two Dogu found at the same spot, were dated 4,500 years old. Please note all these dates predate the world's earliest recognized civilizations, including Egypt, and Sumer. It also proves the Jomon people of Japan were the first people on earth to make ceramics. (Fig 1,2,3,4)

Who Were The Jomon?

The Jomon folk were a crude neolithic, stone age people who lived in Japan. It was the Jomon who produced the amazingly sophisticated "Dogu" statues. These statues are different from anything else found on earth. No one has ever determined, until now, what they are. Various baffled anthropologists and archeologists have labeled the Dogus as everything from sex objects, to funeral decorations, to religious objects.

The Jomon people lived alongside the original inhabitants of Japan, a Caucasian people called the "Ainu". Both groups virtually disappeared, through intermingling with a third group, the Yamato, around the time of Christ. Of these three groups the only pure example left is the Ainu. About 500 pure blood Ainu are still on "Caucasian Reservations", in Hokkaido. According to a "National Geographic" article on the Ainu, Feb, 1967, these "Sky" people say they originally came to Saru River, Japan, in "Iron Birds". The Ainu are

reputedly the hairiest people on earth, and are believed related to the Aborigines of Austrialia—who are also Caucasian. (Fig 22)

The primitive Jomon lived in pits scraped in the ground, covered with reeds. They lived by eating acorns from the trees, and shell fish from the shores. For over 20,000 years the Jomon lived peacefully without inventions, art work, religion, or war. Yet, suddenly, 10,000 years ago, they learned to make ceramics. A Radio-carbon 14 dating from Fukui Cave, Kyushu, gives an age of 12,700 years old for one ceramic fragment.

Where Were The Dogu Found?

About 3,000 Dogu have been found to date. Over 100 were recently uncovered in the Tohoku. Most were buried under village shell mounds. The Jomon often buried their dead in these refuse mounds, but took particular care with the Dogu. These were usually placed in miniature stone tombs, called "Dolmen". The Jomon were scattered from Okinowa to Hokkaido, although most Dogu have been found in North Honshu. However, Jomon pottery, radio carbon dated over 5,000 years old, has definitely been found at Valdivia, Equador. ("Scientific American", January, 1966, Meggers & Evans). The Jomon were not a sea going people; therefore, how did this pottery get to America? If it came by boat, why has no similar pottery ever been found in the Western Hemisphere? Did the Jomon, like the Ainu, arrive in "Iron Birds"? For that matter, why is it the Japanese language resembles no other in the world?

What Have The Scientists Said About This?

The science of archeology in Japan was introduced by Professor Edward Morse who excavated the first Jomon shell mounds. A statue to this American stands at Omori. A contemporary of Prof. Morse, Doctor Neil N.G. Monroe said, in 1910, of the Dogu, "They are not Funeral". In an exhibit of Japanese art work sent to the USA, the Tokyo National Museum said of the Dogu, "No one knows their

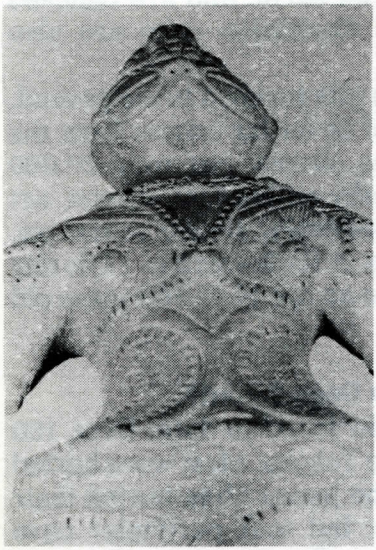


Figure 1
Notice oxygen plug-in hole, helmet air intake-speaker vents, control knobs, and safety straps with quick release mech. Notice resemblance of torso unit "wave pattern" to NASA liquid cooled underwear or USAF "Anti-G suit."

purpose, or what they represented". Noma Seiroku in "Arts of Japan" calls the figurines, "Of use unknown". Erik Von Daniken theorized they show hunters wearing Eskimo snow goggles. However, as Professor Kidder, a leading expert on pre-historic Japan, points out, the Jomon were not hunters, and lived along the sea shore, or in isolated Mountain valleys. (See "Japan before Bhuddism" by J. Edward Kidder). Other archeologists claimed the Dogu were sex objects, because of peculiar bumps on the chests. As we will explain later, these bumps depict the control knobs of what NASA calls the "LSS" (Life Support System). Anyone who looks at a Dogu can immediately tell it is not a model of the female form—or even of a human body. Nor does it resemble any known armor, or animal, or clothing style. What on Earth, then IS it?

How Did The Jomon Feel About The Dogu?

The Jomon folk greatly venerated these statues, for they buried them in stone tombs—something they did not do with their own dead. (Fig.4) Many Dogu have holes in

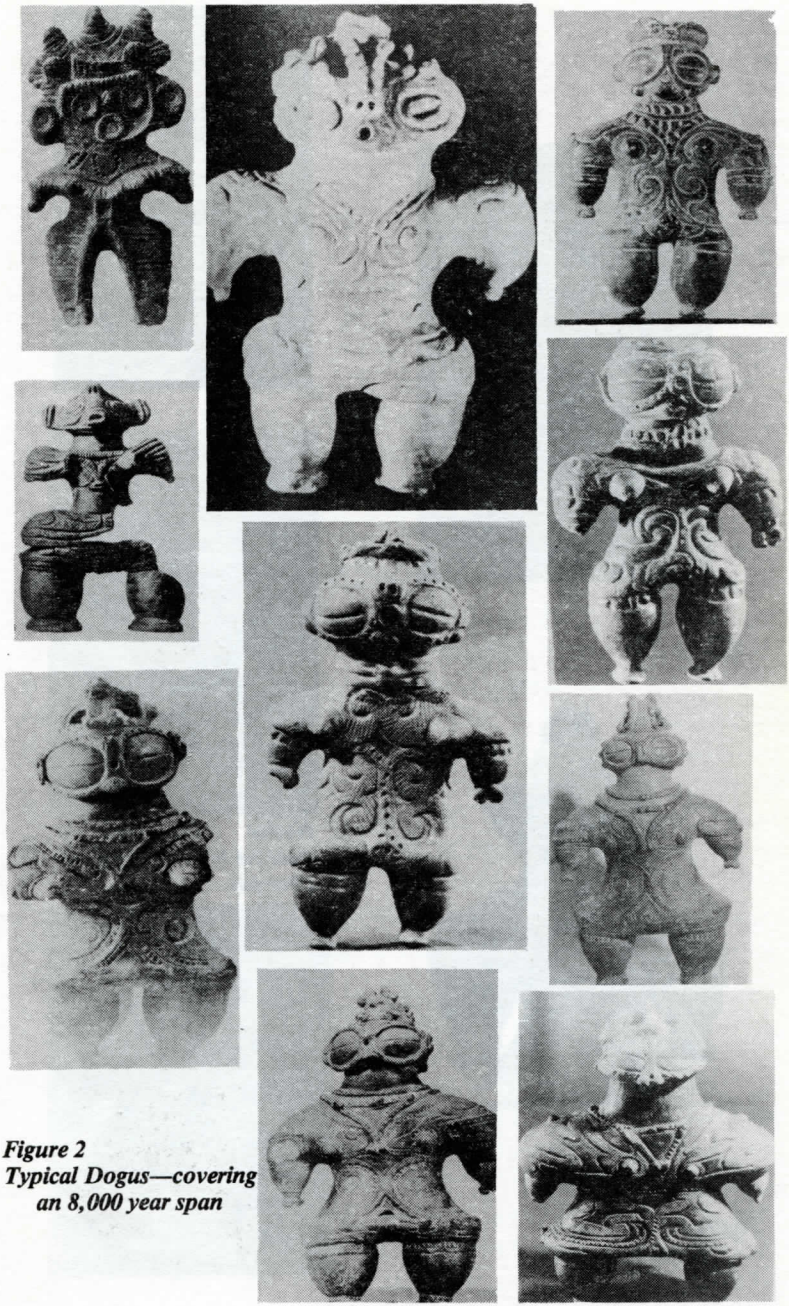
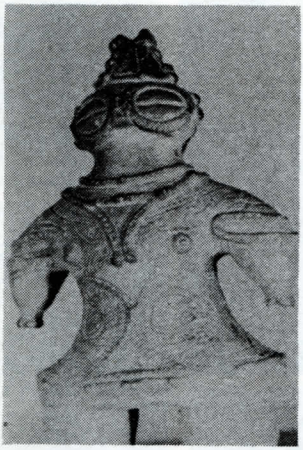
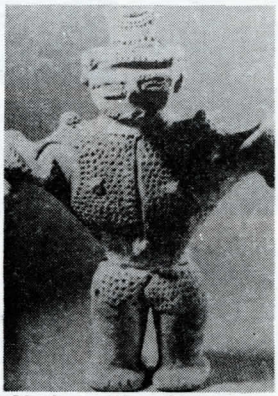


Figure 2
Typical Dogus—covering an 8,000 year span





Notice this Dogu is wearing boots and zipper over-alls.

Figure 3
Typical Dogu

the shoulders. Was this done by the Jomon, so they could string a line through the statue, then slide it back and forth to show how the "Gods" flew through the air? Most Dogu statues have no feet and cannot—therefore—stand up. Many Dogu had the heads broken off after they were made. Was this to show they depicted a removable helmet? The earliest Dogu statues were so crude as to be almost unrecognizable. As ages passed, the Jomon increased their ceramic skills to a remarkable extent. The last Dogu made had a precise, accurate, machine-tooled look. Over a 8,000 year span, it is obvious these statues depict the same thing. If not animal or human—what then? The Jomon were not an imaginative people. They are known for only one invention—a bone fish hook.

Did The Jomon Make Other Statues?

Yes, and these are immediately recognizable as men, women, or animals. (Fig.4) This proves the Dogu were something unique, yet not idols, since the Jomon were not a religious people. One of the reasons confusion crept in, is the third people in Japan, the Yamato, also made clay statues, called "Haniwa", which are often confused with the Dogu. The Haniwa were models of humans, used as substitutes for human sacrifice, a barbaric practice which came from China around 300 A.D. Anyone who looks at a Haniwa can immediately tell the difference, as they are over three feet tall and much cruder. It is interesting though, some features found on early Haniwa look like Dogu, which hints they may have been modeled on the same thing.

If The Dogu Depict Spacesuits,
Why Has This Never Been Noticed Before?

This is a question with an interesting answer. The Dogu has a rough human outline, yet is so distorted it could not be a normal human being. Why? The answer is, Dogu show an air tight suit, which has been blown up with air. It is quite common to pressure test such suits, in this manner. Deep sea divers sometimes test their suits, by

tying up the rubber wrist cuffs, then pressurizing the unit, with air, to find leaks. (Fig.5) The same thing is done, when one checks an inner tube for leaks. To test this theory, we made a drawing showing a "depressurized" Dogu, and found that it would fit the proportions of a human body. (Fig.6) If you look at a typical Dogu, see it depicts rubber cuffs at the feet and ankles, which have been tied off. Like a diving suit which allows a diver to use his bare hands, and wear swim fins, yet have his body protected, the Dogu suit performed a similar function. (Fig.7)

If This Is True, Why Were All Dogu Shown In A Pressurized State?

They weren't. A few rare Dogu show boots, gloves, and a human head. (Fig.8,15) The reason the suits were shown in a blown up state is, this was the only way the Jomon could approach them. As we will mention later, Japanese legends and Shinto mythology indicate "space Gods" walked among the pre-historic natives of Japan. The Jomon were scared to death of these Astronaut "Gods". It is quite possible the Jomon could have seen the Dogu suits however, laying in say, some cave base, being pressure tested for leaks. They would naturally make models of these strange looking "Gods" who could fly through the air. The reason this was not realized by earlier investigators, is astronaut suits did not even exist until 30 years ago. Any archeologist or astronomer who dared talk about "ancient astronauts" back then would have been branded a crackpot. (Fig.9)

What Has Armor and Diving Suits Got To Do With Astronaut Garb?

Everything. Any type of protective garment has similar features, such as movable joints, breathing passages, eye protection, detachable gloves, metabolic considerations, etc. In fact, all Air Force oxygen equipment is designed to work underwater. The reason is, if a plane should crash in the water, the pilot would still have oxygen to escape

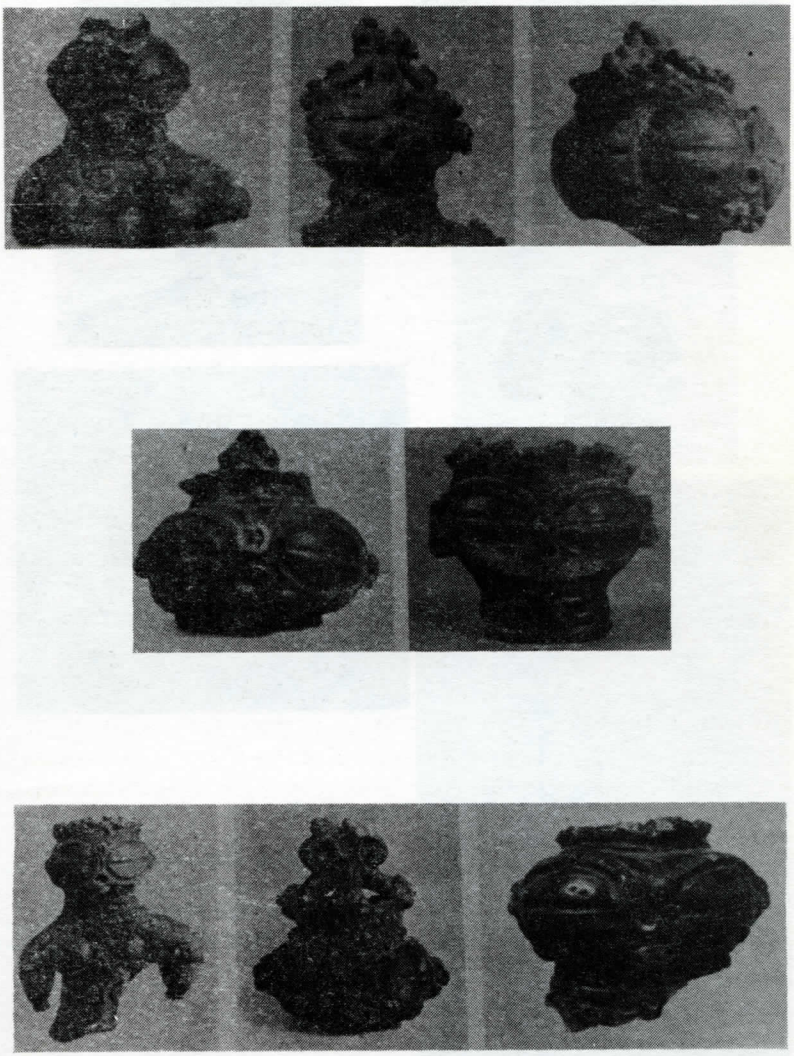
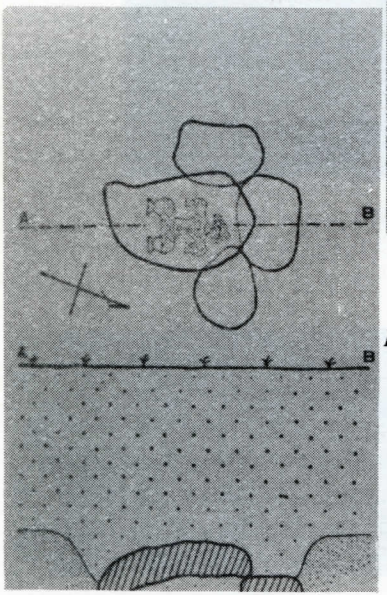


Figure 3-B

Photos of Dogu helmets showing oxygen plug-in hole



Drawing showing how Dogu were buried in special stone tombs.

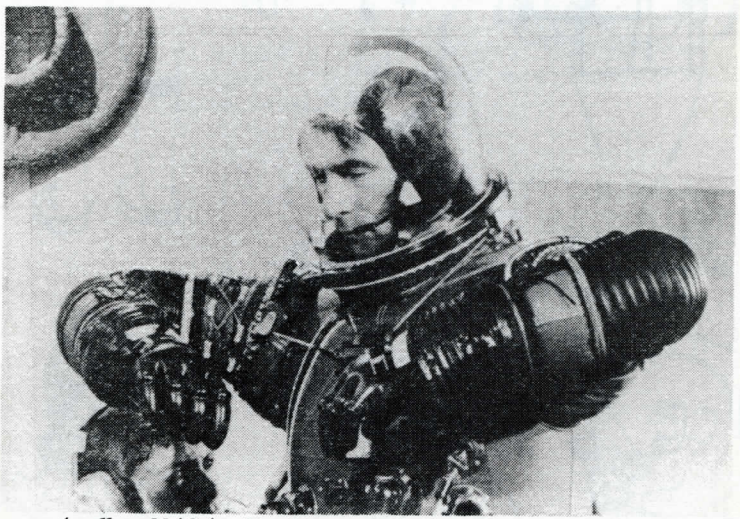
Figure 4

Examples of Jomon sculpture. Note—they knew the human face and the Dogu were obviously something else.

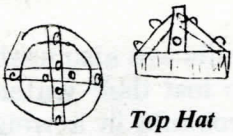
with. NASA astronaut suits are also usable underwater. This is done, not only to test their water tight integrity, but to train future astronauts in a weightless environment.(Fig.10)

Does This Mean The Dogu May Depict A Combination Diving Suit/Space Suit?

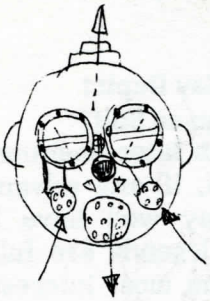
We will go more in to this question later, mentioning encounters. Let us consider, though, if any advanced people visited this planet, they may well have had underwater bases. Japanese Shinto legends are full of stories about these bases. Among the most interesting creatures mentioned, were the "Kappa". These "Gods" had web feet and hands, (swim fins?) and "shell cars" which could fly underwater. The Jomons were highly afraid of the Kappa, who could easily grab an unwary swimmer and drown him. On the other hand, records state the Kappa often gave the Jomon useful information. How would our great-grandfathers have described the splash down of an Apollo re-entry module, could they have peered ahead in time? (Fig. 10,33)

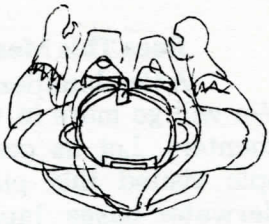


Apollo—NASA—Hard inner shell; Gene Cernan—Astronaut Being suited up—overalls (outer suit go over shell—same as Dogu.

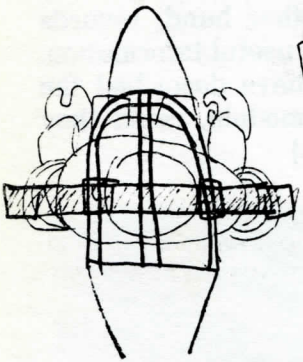


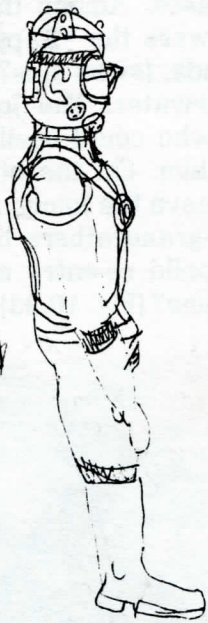
Top Hat

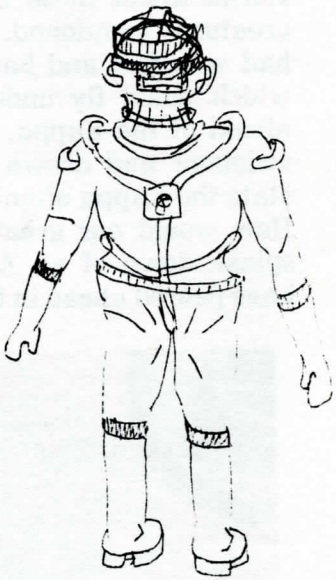




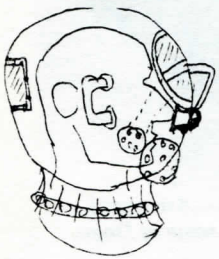
Ventilation Diagram

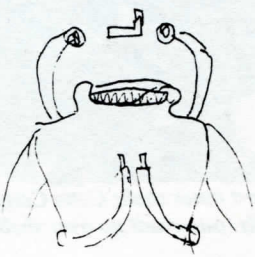


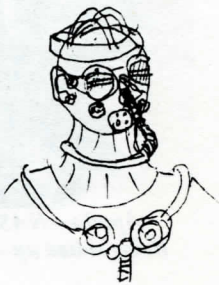


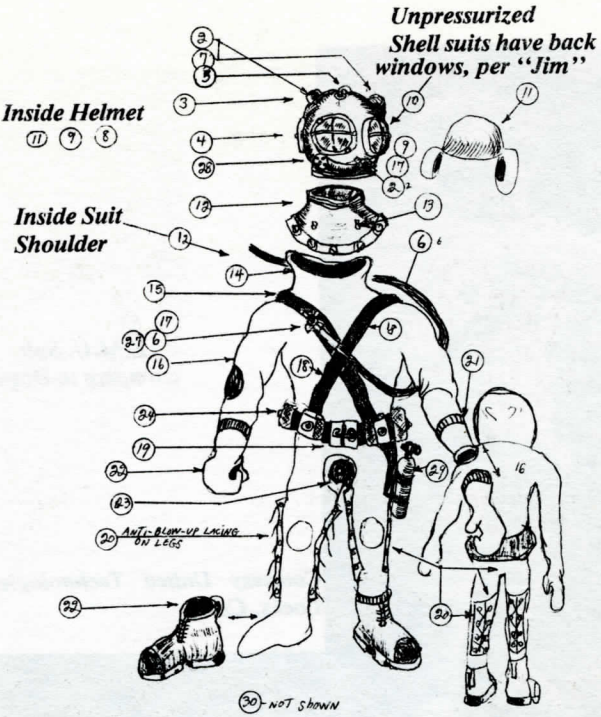


Astronaut held in cabin-restraints while seated



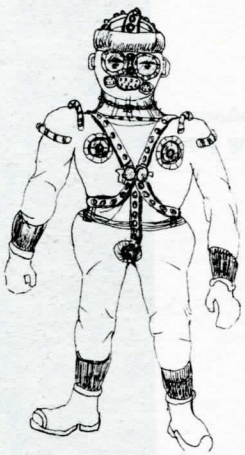




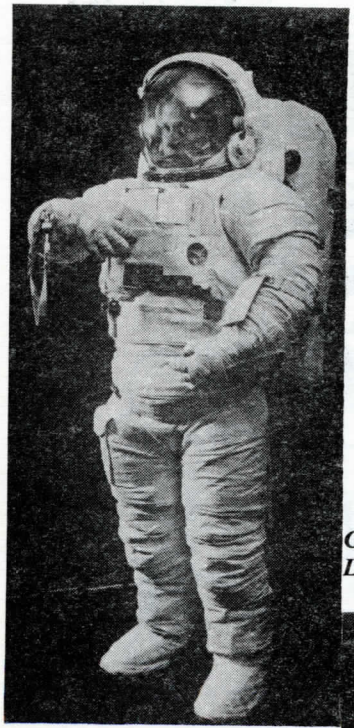


Standard U.S. Navy Type MK. V Diving Suit

Note that overalls are used in rough environment. Gloves are worn over rubber cuffs in cold water. A "Bail Out Bottle" (emergency oxygen supply) is used in a dangerous environment.

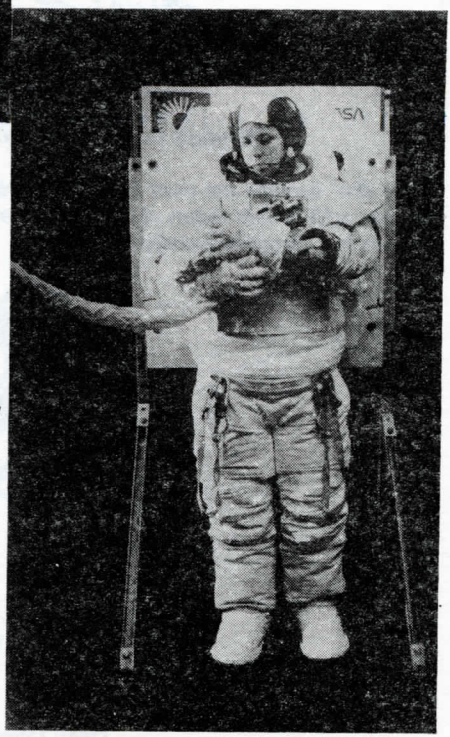


Dogu Drawing



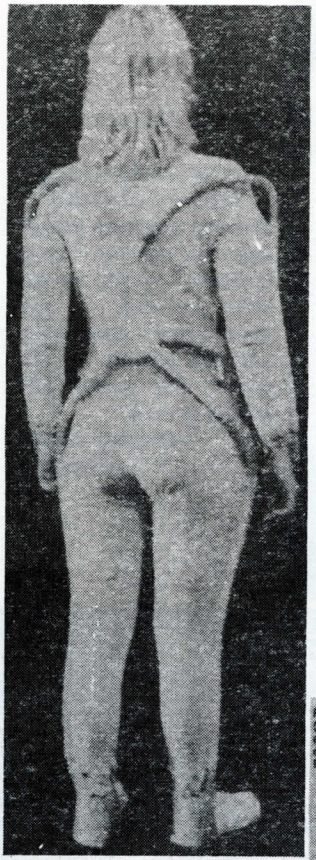
E.M.U. Suit
(compare to Dogu)

Courtesy United Technologies, Windsor Locks, Conn.

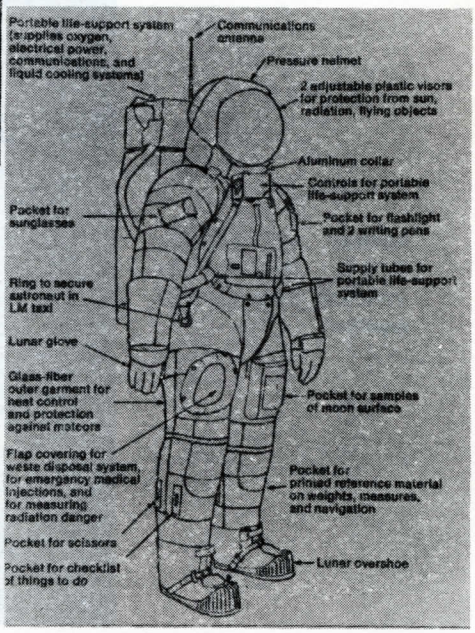


Note skull cap & earphones and detachable swivel-ring gloves

Photos by
Anthony Wolff



E.M.U. liquid cooled underwear

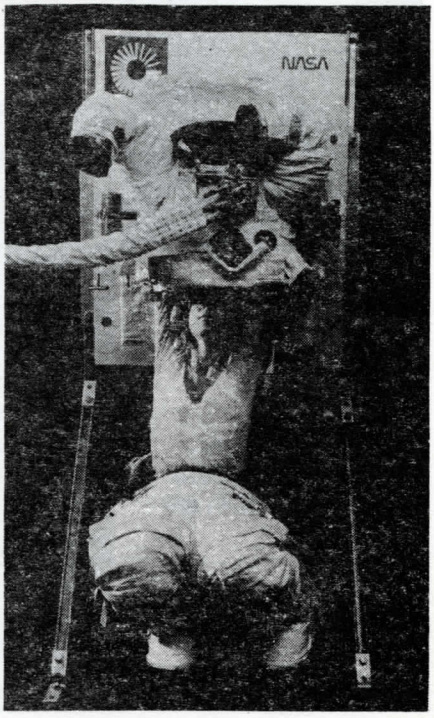

Portable life-support system (supplies oxygen, electrical power, communications, and liquid cooling systems)
Communications antenna
Pressure helmet
2 adjustable plastic visors for protection from sun, radiation, flying objects
Aluminum collar
Controls for portable life-support system
Pocket for sunglasses
Pocket for flashlight and 2 writing pens
Supply tubes for portable life-support system
Ring to secure astronaut in LM taxi
Lunar glove
Glass-fiber outer garment for heat control and protection against meteors
Pocket for samples of moon surface
Flap covering for waste disposal system, for emergency medical injections, and for measuring radiation danger
Pocket for primed reference material on weights, measures, and navigation
Pocket for scissors
Lunar overshoe
Pocket for checklist of things to do

Apollo Suit— Now superceded by the E.M.U. suit

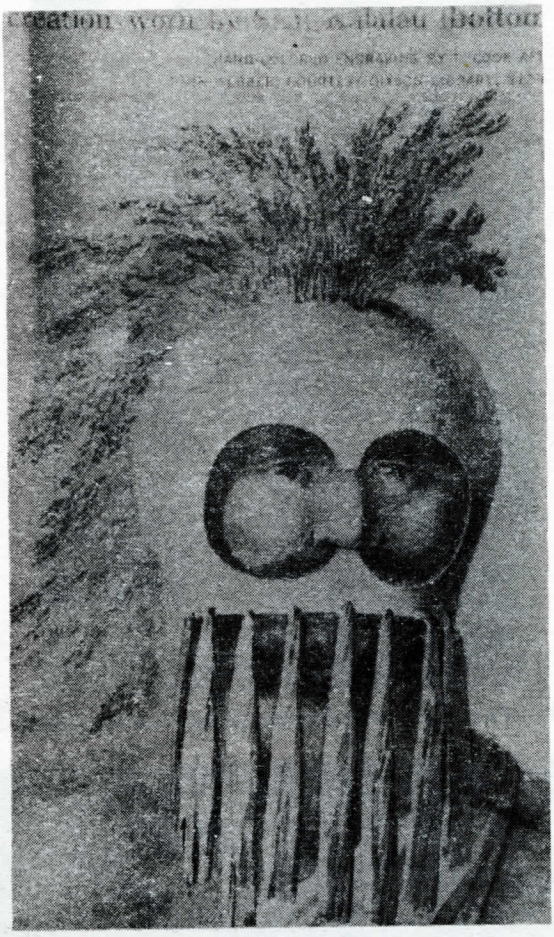
One Last Mystery

Apollo—NASA photo Number: 72-H-835 Showing apparant bridges over the canyon "Mare Crisium" on the moon. Why did our government take over 140,000 photos of the moon and spend $28 billion to do it?

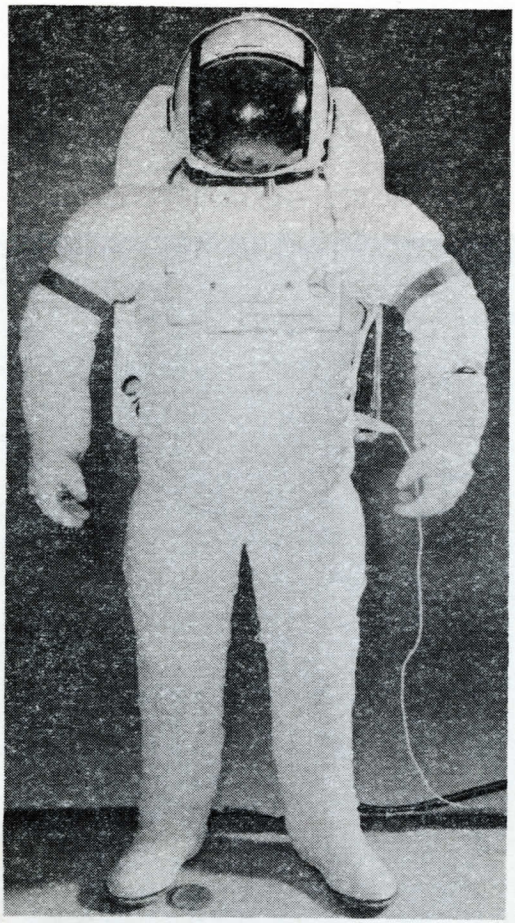
—courtesy NASA —Houston



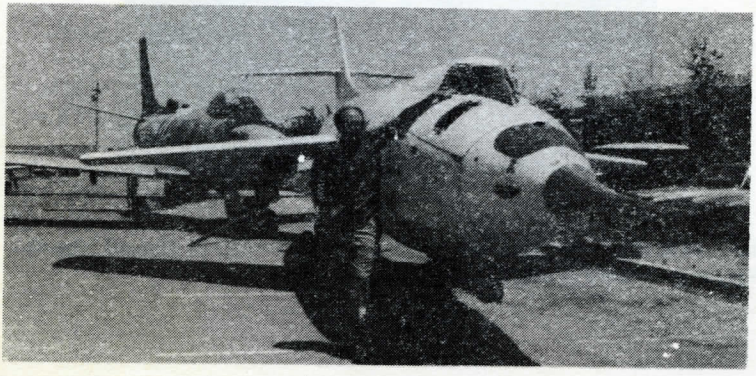
Method of entering E.M.U. before the waist-rail joins the suit together.



Interesting drawing—made on Captain Cook's voyage to Hawaii Islands—Note resemblance to Dogu helmet.



Front view of a Space Shuttle Extravehicular Mobility Unit (E.M.U.).



Author and X-1

PART TWO

The Dogu Suit

The Dogu suit, like the latest NASA E.M.U. suit, is made up of three parts—the detachable helmet, a torso with waist-entry rail, and removable boots and gloves. We will describe these three sections in detail. (Fig.11,12)

The Helmet

The Dogu helmet looks very similar to a modern diving or space helmet. It is round, with air vents, earphones, breast plate, crash pad, and lenses. The major difference is most Dogu show two lenses, one for each eye. A few Dogu show one lens, exactly like a diver or NASA helmet. It is a matter of economics. (Fig.13,14)

The Eye Shields

These are the most distinctive feature of the entire Dogu. It is obvious they show two lenses in a riveted frame. Many Dogu show a strap attached to these lenses, going around the helmet. This indicates they are removable. A few rare Dogu prove this by showing a helmet with the eye shields removed, and *human* eyes within. (Fig.15) Why do the lenses have such strange "slits"? These are anti-glare protective shields. The outer lenses protect the inner lenses from scratching when the suit is not being used, or being pressure tested. More important however, the anti-glare shields drop down automatically to protect the wearer's vision, in case of sudden glare. On the NASA suit, an outside, gold plated visor drops down over the inner visor for the same reason. U.S.A.F.-S.A.C. bomber crews wear a similar type device. (Fig.16,29) In this case, the glare of a sudden

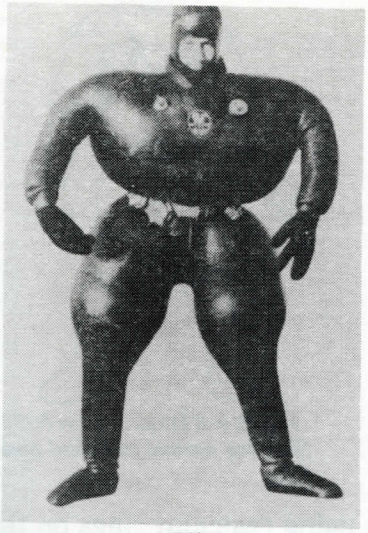
atomic explosion causes the anti-glare shield to drop down automatically, via photo electric cells. Even if the outer shields are down, there is still enough room to see-check Eskimo snow goggles, or French "Pig Faced Bassinet" suit of armor. The Soviets think these anti-glare shields were needed due to the wearer's extreme sensitivity to ultraviolet light. If these people did come from another planet, its light waves were undoubtedly weaker than ours.

The Rear Window

A few Dogu show on the back of the helmet, a square riveted window. This is not as odd as it sounds. Many diving helmets have windows on the top, sides, and back. Most metal diving suits such as the "Galeazzi", or the "JIM", have a rear window. There is enough room in these suits to allow the wearer to turn his head. By the use of mirrors or fiber light pipes, a pilot could receive additional information through a window in the back of his helmet. This would be important to a heavily weighted astronaut walking where hostile natives might attack. (Fig.17,18)

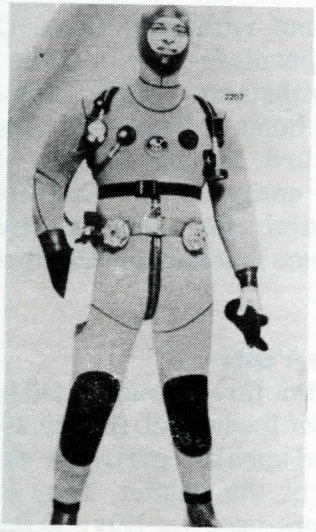
The Lifting Rings

On each side of the helmet is a swiveling, ear shaped ring. (Fig.2) These provide three purposes. First, the rings provide an easy grip to remove the heavy, expensive helmet. Second, they act as restraints under High-G acceleration forces. The helmet is normally held down to an air tight seal on the suit, by safety straps. However, in extreme cases, such as heavy banking turns of a fighter aircraft, some way must be used to keep the helmet tightly in place. This is done by the rings, which can be connected to slots, or cables, within a narrow cockpit. Such restraint rings would also be necessary for the landing or take off of a rocket, to hold the pilot tightly in place. An identical system was used by Apollo astronauts, when landing on the moon. They were held securely in place by cables, exerting a 30 pound pull, on restraint rings sewn in the waist of the Apollo suit. The



"B"

"C" Typical Dogu

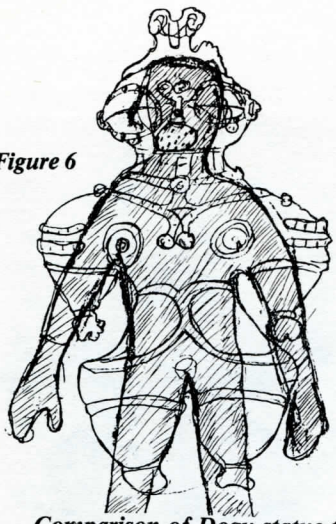


"A" Courtesy Unisuit Co.

"A" Commercial constant volume diving suit by Unisuit Co. Notice that in photo "B" this suit has been blown up with air to pressure test it for leaks. Compare to typical dogu in photo "C".

Figure 5 Suit "Blow-up"

Figure 6



Comparison of Dogu statue to proportions of human body.

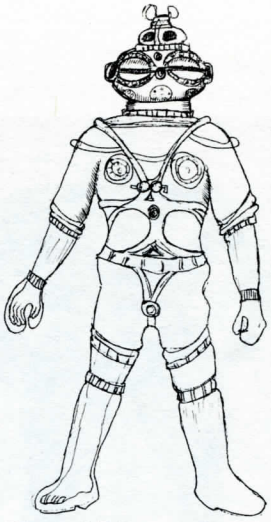


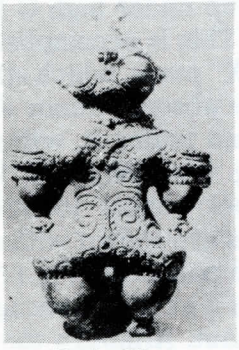
Figure 6-B Dogu suit on body Showing normal stretched position.

Dogu goes this one better by using restraint rings on the helmet, the waist, and the shoulders. Incidently, some UFOS have been clocked at such incredibly high G forces, engineers say humans could not withstand them. One writer went so far as to speculate only a race of intelligent *Bees* could withstand such forces. Yet—properly restrained—a human body can stand tremendous pressure. The third reason for the ear shaped rings, was to give the entire suit a "God like", anthropomorphic theme, useful for scaring away ignorant natives. This same theme is found on other parts of the suit, as will be explained.

The Speaker Vents

Most Dogu show one, and often three, round, artificial objects, on the front lower side of the helmet. (Fig.19,20) It is obvious these are perforated-speaker cartridge vents used to bring air in and out of the helmet. They look exactly like the breathing filters used on Navy O.B.A.s (Oxygen Breathing Apparatus), and Army gas masks. The main vent, placed where the wearer's mouth is, provides several functions. First, when an astronaut is on the

ground and not plugged in to an oxygen system, he can breathe ambient air, sucked through a germ killing filter. Second, the filter vent allows the wearer to talk with other people without removing the helmet. An Army gas mask system is identical. Third, when the cartridge becomes contaminated, it can be quickly unscrewed and replaced. It is interesting that some Dogu have been found which show the helmet with the filter vents removed. In this case, a *human* mouth is seen. (Fig.15) One has a mouth with *teeth* showing. Two auxiliary vents are sometimes seen. In this case, they are intake vents, while the central large vent is the exhaust. By this, a directed flow of air is sucked in, without danger of being mixed up with the exhaust. This is important, as a build up of CO-2 can occur in helmets, causing drowsiness. For this reason, operators of deep sea metal suits, such as the Galeazzi suit (Fig.18), still wear a breathing mask, inside the shell. Inhaled air, as it comes in, is channeled over the twin eye shields, to prevent fogging, then routed, via a one way valve, through exhalation passages, to the exhaust vent. (Fig.1,19,20)



Typical Dogu

Jack Browne Suit
Diving Equipment and Supply Co.

Note both have double lenses, earphones, speaker vent, shoulder straps, neck seal, chest controls, waist rail, rubber cuffs, and unpressurized legs, to prevent "Blow-up".

Figure 7 Dogu compared to Diver

The Oxygen System

The Dogu suit, like the Apollo and EMU suits, and even diving suits, can carry a back-pack, portable oxygen supply system. However, this unit would only be used in extreme situations, such as an astronaut walking on the moon, or a Frogman swimming underwater. Normally an astronaut would be plugged in, via oxygen hose, to breathing gases from an external tank. Aircraft pilots use the same system at high altitudes. It will be noticed that all Dogu have a peculiar hole, at nose level, in the helmet. This is the point where an oxygen hose plugs in. Immediately above this hole is an odd nose-shaped hose clamp, which also controls the outer visor-slits. The clamp has the secondary advantage of increasing the anthropomorphic "Monster" look, to the suit. (Fig.3-B) In addition, some Dogu carried an emergency oxygen rebreather on the back of the helmet. (Fig.37,40)

The Crash Pad

Sitting on top of the helmet is an odd shaped crown which serves a number of functions. First, it acts as a restraint piece, inside the narrow capsule, keeping an astronaut's head from bouncing up under high G forces, and striking the top of the cabin. This is accomplished by a shock absorbing, bow shaped "X" piece, which sits atop the crown. The light flexible bow absorbs minor shocks, while the thick, crown-shaped pad under it, withstands heavier blows. It is interesting that W.W. II British paratroops used a crash helmet almost identical in design. A number of Dogu helmets are shown without the bow, and some, without any crash pad at all.(Fig.17,22) A second feature of the crash pad is it acts as a recognition signal for each individual astronaut. Although the basic design is always the same, there are small variations in style. The bow usually has four "jewels" in each arm of the "X". These are recognition lights, for different ranks. By blipping these lights on and off, the wearers could silently signal each other at some distance—and also scare the hell out of any nearby Cro-Magnons.

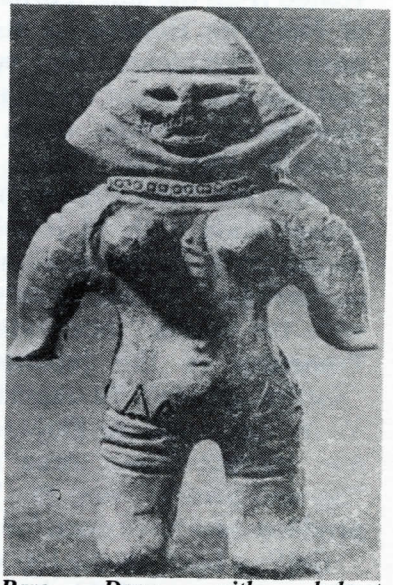
The crash pad could also act as radar transponder, and radio antenna (as per Apollo suit). The bows were often made in a "flame" shape which helped scare the natives. It is interesting the other ancient race in Japan, the Ainu, even today wear a ceremonial "crash pad," made of straw, which resembles a Dogu top hat. Like the Jomon, the Ainu, had contact with some very memorable people. (Fig.22) This is further indicated by Ainu clothing patterns, which somewhat resemble the "wave" pattern seen on the Dogu torso. This same pattern, is also found among the Haida Indians of British Columbia, and the Maori of New Zealand. It will be noted that while some top bows are quite stylish, with a machined look, others seem rather exaggerated and fanciful. (Fig.23) The reason for this was there was an air exhaust vent in the top of the helmet. When air was vented from the suit, it often appeared in the cold climate of Northern Honshu as steam. To the primitive Jomon natives, this steam rising out of the top of the Dogu, was just one more proof these apparitions were indeed Gods. The Jomon artists, often modeled the top bows to actually look like steam, or flame. It is interesting to note the High Priests of *Israel* also wore a sacred breast plate with 12 jewels (signal lights?) which was necessary to communicate with the Diety. Other primitive cultures had "sacred Jewels" with which to communicate with the "Gods," and indeed, one of the three Sacred Treasures of the Japanese Imperial Family, is the "Sacred Jewels". So important are these, that each New Year, the Japanese Emperor must travel to Ise Shrine, and inspect these three items (the others being the "Sacred Sword", and the "Sacred Mirror"), just as his predecessors have done for the past 2,000 years.

Getting back to the top exhaust, we will explain how the vent system of this beautifully designed suit worked. When the astronaut was breathing ambient air in and out of the speaker vent, the top exhaust vent was closed. When he was breathing oxygen, the oxygen hose was plugged in at the nose duct, held by the "nose" clamp, and the top exhaust vent was closed. When he was walking

about, or swimming underwater, a portable oxygen system was used.(Fig.37) In this case, gases were vented from the helmet top vent. Often gases were deliberately released to scare away the natives. Judging from ancient mythological records, it seems probable the Dogu suit could deliberately vent flames, to scare the awed Jomons.

The main suit vent was in the top of the helmet, so as to prevent "Blow-up" of the suit underwater. This will be explained presently. (Fig.35) However, there was a second suit vent, at groin level. By using this second vent, the suit could be ventilated from the head, down to lower torso, thus cooling the wearer in a warm climate. Both vents were often left open to help cool the suit, when the wearer was walking around, breathing through the speaker vent. The lower groin vent also had the advantage to help prevent "Blow-Up."(Fig.21,33)

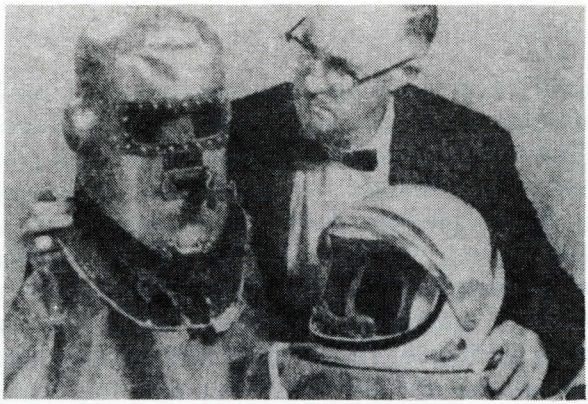
German "Frogman"
Note—suit neck-bib
—Draeger Co.
Lubeck, Germany



Rare Dogu with helmet removed—showing skull cap, suit bib, and boots attached, note human face. Safety straps were removed when helmet was off. (Note—statue was too small for Jomon artist to depict hands) Earphones are indicated by the bulge around head.

Figure 8

Figure 9



World's first (modern) spacesuit—made for Wiley Post in 1933. Shown is Russell Colley who designed it, and the 1960 space helmet.
—Courtesy B.F. Goodrich Co.

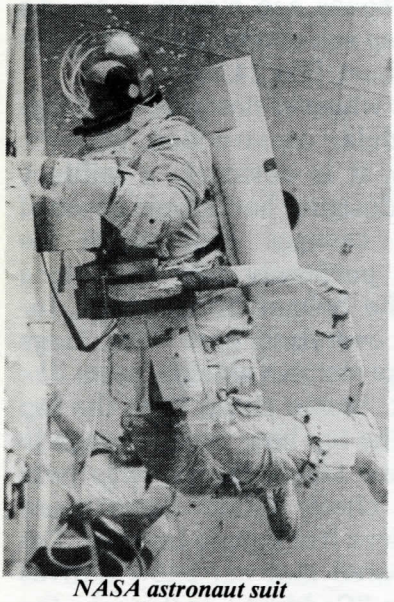
Skull Cap and Phones

A few Dogu show the pilot not wearing a helmet. In this case, a skull cap and ear phones are clearly seen. An identical set up is used by deep sea divers, and Air Force pilots, when not wearing a helmet. (Fig.24,25)

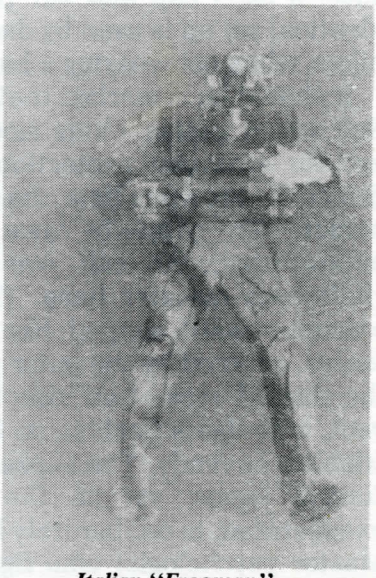
It should be remarked that whoever designed the Dogu Suit was a genius. Using modular construction, with the arc for strongest protection, it is obviously a military device. At the same time, the designer had a keen sense of humor. To properly awe savages that might be encountered, the suit was purposely laid out along Halloween monster lines. The helmet lifting rings, for example, were shaped like oversized ears. The large lenses, covered by the outer protective shields, seem like the slanted eyes of an insect. Steam rising from the top vent, with lights flashing on the top bow, were enough to frighten anybody. The supreme touch, though, was twin control knobs, set on the chest. Often these were exaggerated, to deliberately look like female breasts. The Master psychologist who figured that out knew natives would be less likely to attack a "Goddess". Is this why the supreme diety of Japan—the sun DISC Goddess, "Amaterasu", was female? In most primitive cultures (except Eygpt and Greece) the high "Gods" were usually male.

One reason archeologists haven't been able to understand this, is "modern" space suits did not even

exist until a few years ago. For this reason, if one looks at a Dogu helmet, it looks like a weird cartoon of the human head. The eyes are too big. The nose (hose clamp) is on the forehead. The "mouth" at nose level, is *actually* the oxygen hose, plug-in duct. At mouth level are the machine tooled, speaker vents—which archeologists ignored as unexplainable. The Dogu suit designer created a distorted, surrealistic human form to befuddle observors, until now. Take a close look at Dogu helmets, in the illustrations, and see what we mean. Incidently, some Dogu helmets were semi-rigid, and could stretch slightly—something that even NASA hasn't developed yet.



NASA astronaut suit used underwater
Courtesy Nasa, Houston



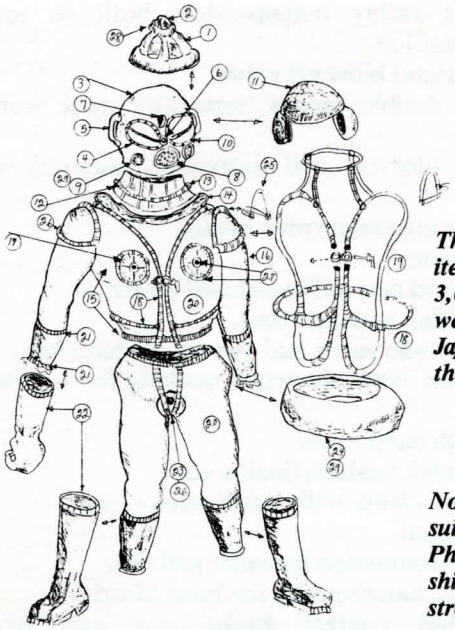
Italian "Frogman"
Courtesy Pirelli Co., Rome

Figure 10 Showing suits, in water. Were "Kappa" the same?

List of Equipment on Dogu, Diving and Astronaut Suits

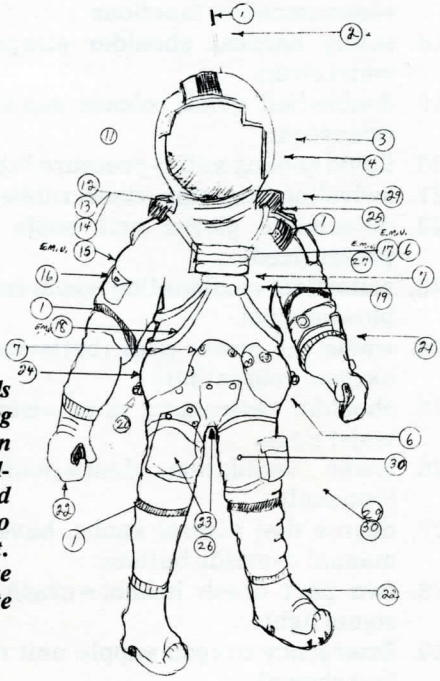
1. radio antenna and radar transponder, built in top-bow: acts as individual I.D.
2. helmet vent, with manual blow off valve.
3. round helmet with double lenses, anti-CO-2 duct work inside.
4. eye shields—photo electric cell activated, secured by straps
5. helmet lifting rings, antropomorphic design
6. oxygen hose plug-in duct
7. oxygen hose clamp, and manual eye-shield activator
8. central, anti-germicidal, speaker-vent.
9. Optional, twin side-intake vents and eye shield demisters
10. optional rear window, with electrical sockets for wiring, and light pipe fibers.
11. padded skull cap with earphones
12. helmet breastplate/neck cushion (inside suit)
13. optional helmet safety strap, with quick release pin
14. suit bib/helmet neck seal
15. semi-rigid torso unit, connected by waist rail ring
16. reinforced back-pack, hanging-ring (on back of suit)
17. twin chest mounted control knobs, for suit and communication functions
18. safety harness shoulder straps, waist rail connectors, waist strap.
19. double-ball quick release mechanism, with safety wired release pin
20. liquid cooling anti-G pressure tubes (not shown for clarity)
21. swiveling ring, zipperlock, rubber arm and leg cuffs.
22. detachable gloves and boots or mitts, swim-fins (un-pressurized).
23. relief duct-combination waste relief ventilation. blow-up duct.
24. waste rail power pack (batteries, water, computer, radio, oxygen, rebreather)
25. shoulder restraining rings—work with helmet rings, and waist rings.
26. lower ventilation duct = double-scissor, check valve (optional)
27. degree dial control knobs, have computer read out, and manual-override buttons.
28. two part crash helmet = crash pad and top bow, with signal lights.
29. Emergency oxygen supply unit carried on back of helmet (not shown).
30. overalls worn in rough environment (not shown for clarity)

Figure 11



This is an accurate drawing of items found on Dogu statues 3,000 to 8,500 years old. All were made by a pre-historic Japanese stone age people called the Jomon.

Note—overalls are worn over suit in rough environment. Photo electric actuated eye-shields to protect wearer, in strong light, are shown closed.



American Apollo Astronaut Suit

Note that identification symbols include, besides antenna, leg stripes, and American flag on left shoulder. Like Dogu helmet, Apollo helmet has a gold outer visor which pulls down to protect eyes in strong light. Overalls are not worn, because entire suit is a micrometeorite overall suit.

Figure 12

The Neck Seal

The helmet makes an air tight seal to the bib of the suit, and is held in place by safety straps, to a "breast plate" or shoulder cushion, which takes the weight of the helmet. A diving suit is similar in design. On many Dogu, an extra safety strap is around the neck, complete with quick release pin. A few rare Dogu have been found, which show the helmet removed, with a *human* head wearing a skull cap and earphones, surrounded by the bib of the suit.(Fig.8,24)

The Torso Unit

Like the latest NASA EMU suit, the Dogu torso has a waist entry rail, chest operated control knobs, detachable gloves, and a neck bib. These and other identical features are herewith listed.

The Safety Harness

One of the biggest problems facing Apollo space suit designers was to keep the suit tightly held to the body in a weightless environment. On the Dogu, a system of safety straps and restraint rings accomplish this admirably. The straps, loop over the shoulders and join together at the most logical spot—in the center of the chest, between the twin control knobs. A second set of straps loop up from below, to join the upper straps in a single, quick release mechanism. This quick release mechanism comprises a double ball, with a pin insert holding the four straps. Turning the pin, then pulling, will drop all four straps. A similar system is used on the standard British parachute harness, now used universally. It is obvious if the 4 straps are tightened the entire suit and helmet are tightly banded together. In an emergency, the quick release pin is pulled, all four straps drop away, and the helmet can be immediately removed. On most Dogu, the two lower straps connect to the waist rail, or go straight down under the crotch. (Fig.25,27) When the helmet was removed, so were the straps. Some Dogu show an extra horizontal waist strap, and others show no straps at all, but instead, a vertical zipper!

The Waist Rail

A wide, heavy waist, bulging out, is characteristic of all Dogu, and almost any astronaut suit for that matter. Why? A wide variety of internal equipment must be carried, and the most logical place to put weight is on the hips. Some years ago, the Bell Aircraft Co. researched this, and patented a heavy lift back-pack, after studying mountain climbing gear all over the world. Like the old fashioned "A" frame still seen in Japanese villages, it transferred weight to the hips. The waist rail carries heavy equipment such as batteries, radio, oxygen, computer, humidity and temperature regulators, water supply, the so-called "waste management" system, etc. Thus, the waist rail serves three clever functions. One—it holds the suit's heavy equipment in a hip pack, which results in better balance than a backpack. This equipment is at the most logical place for accessibility—the waist. The second function of the waist rail is to allow entry in to the suit, as is used on the new EMU suit. Third, the safety straps connect to the waist rail, and help spread its weight over the shoulders. Where these straps attach to the waist rail, restraining rings are sometimes used, as previously mentioned. They are identical to the Apollo waist restraining rings, used when landing on the Moon. (Fig.30,31)

The Relief Tube

At the groin area of the Dogu suit is seen a urinary relief passage. (Fig.33) This is a common feature on diving and flying suits. For example, on some diving suits, a metal plate with a screw-in plug is used. However, the Dogu relief tube serves two other purposes. It allows air to be exhausted from the suit, via a one way check valve. Not only is this desirable for ventilation of the suit, but is critical for underwater use. If air accidently builds up in a diving suit, it can "blow-up", throwing the diver out of control, and hurl him to the surface. For this reason, some diving suits use the Cousteau Constant Volume Suit design.(Fig.30,31,32,33,35)

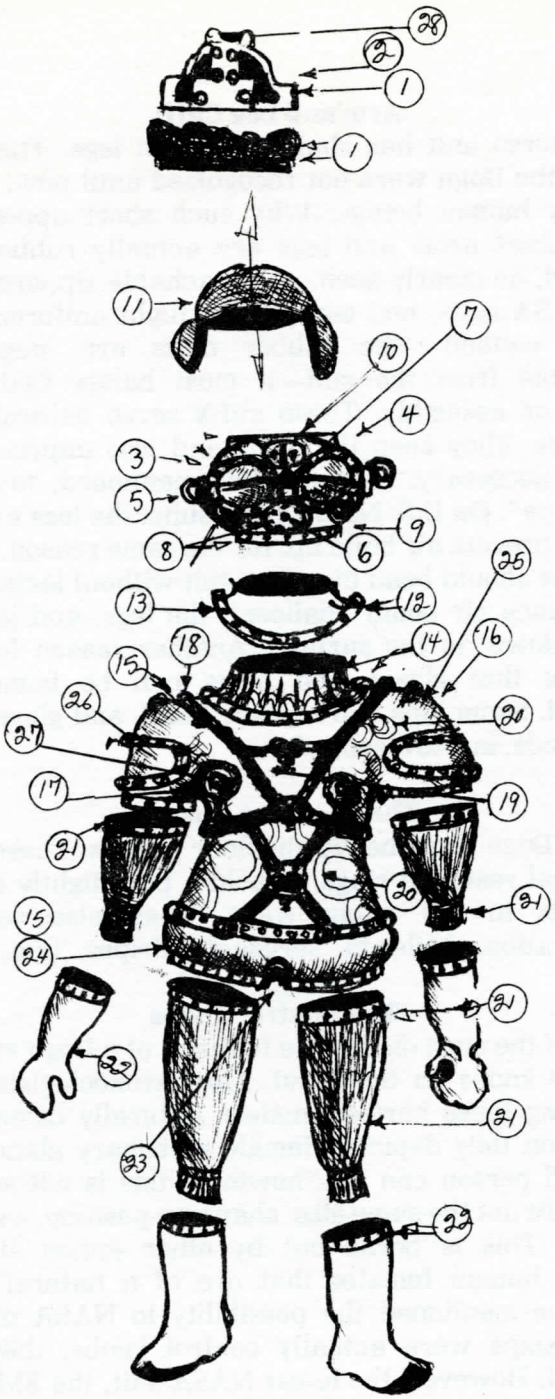


Figure 12-B Dogu suit drawing. Compare with statue

Arm and Leg Cuffs

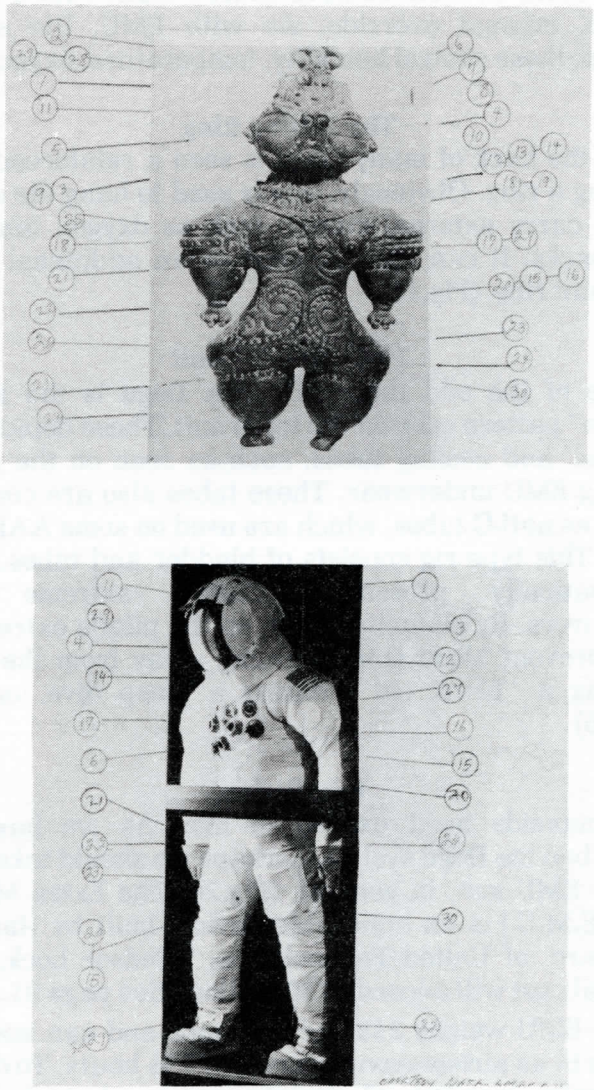
The torso unit has short arms and legs. This is one reason the Dogu were not recognized until now, as suits used by human beings. Why such short appendages? These short arms and legs are actually rubber cuffs, mounted, as clearly seen, on detachable zippered rings. The NASA suits, and many other flight uniforms, use a similar method. The rubber cuffs are immediately removable from the suit—a most handy feature for repair, or assembly. These cuffs serve several useful functions. They keep the arms and legs unpressurized. This is necessary, as previously mentioned, to prevent "blow-ups". On U.S. Navy Diving suits, the legs are laced tight, to prevent air build up, for the same reason. (Fig.35) If a diver should bend over in a suit without lacing, there is a chance air could "balloon" the legs, and jerk him, upside down, to the surface. Another reason for using cuffs, is that gloves and boots can be immediately removed. Swim Fins can replace boots, and gloves cover bare hands, in a few seconds.

The Shoulder Guards

Most Dogu show heavy shoulder guards. These act as additional restraint rings, to hold a pilot tightly in place via slots in the cabin walls. They also serve as identification, similar to "sergeant's stripes."(Fig.3,36)

The Control Knobs

One of the most distinctive features of a Dogu statue, is the twin knobs on the chest. Most archeologists, when examining these curious models, naturally came to the conclusion they depicted female mammary glands. Any unbiased person can tell, however, this is not so. They simply are not the same size, shape, or position, as female breasts. This is borne out by other Jomon statuary, showing human females that *are* of a natural shape. When we mentioned the possibility to NASA officials, these bumps were actually control knobs, they were skeptical. However, the *latest* NASA suit, the EMU, now has, its controls mounted on the chest. After all, is this



Courtesy NASA—Ames, Calif.

Figure 12-D Dogu vs. Apollo

not the most logical place to put suit controls—particularly for a seated flyer? On examining the Dogu, it will be noted these twin knobs have degree dials, with a central button, manual override. As with EMU, life support system, these control humidity, temperature, oxygen, etc.

The Lifting Ring

On the back of many Dogu is seen a reinforced patch holding a ring. Obviously, this is used to hang the suit up, or, to carry external stores, such as oxygen tanks and backpacks. It can also be used as an additional Anti-G restraint ring. (Fig.17)

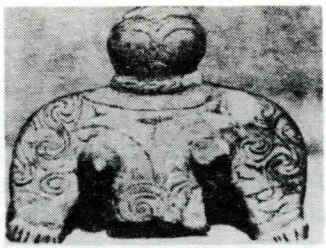
The "Anti-G" Suit

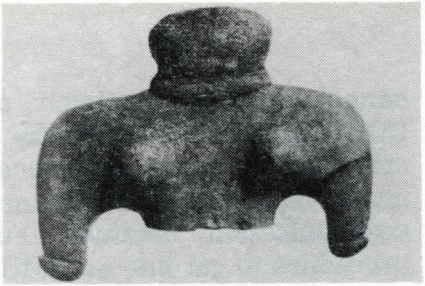
One of the odd things about a Dogu is the strange "wave" pattern seen on the torso unit. These depict liquid heating, and cooling tubes, such as seen on the similar looking EMU underwear. These tubes also are combined to act as anti-G tubes, which are used on some AAF flying suits. This type rig consists of bladder and tubes, which automatically pressurize during extreme flight maneuvers. By clamping down on the pilot's extremities, they prevent blood from draining away from the brain, causing a "black out", during a steep dive, or turn. (Fig.26)

Ventilation

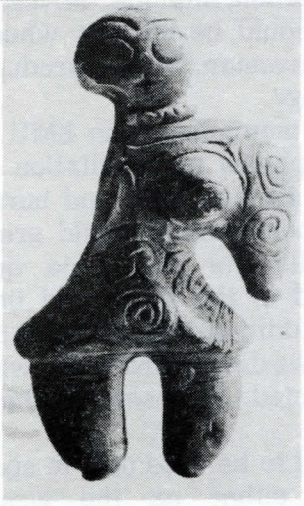
Humanoids need oxygen to live. As we have just described the Dogu system, perhaps we should take a look at the EMU suit, in general. (Fig.26) The Extra Mobility Unit (E.M.U.) is an admirable device, built by Hamilton-Standard, of United Technologies, Windsor Lock, Conn. Its total cost will exceed $150 million. (See page 91.)

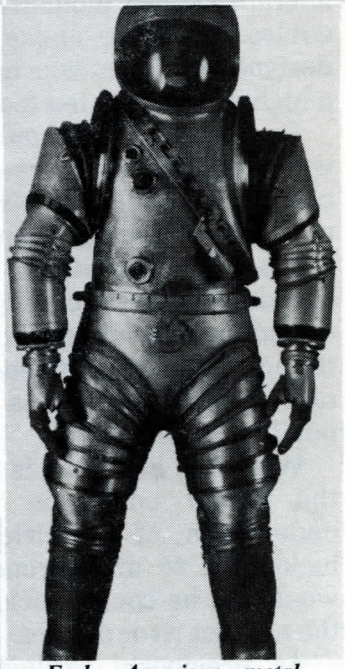
The EMU weighs 225 earth pounds and can sustain a person in an airless environment for 7½ hours. To do this, a complex number of devices are used, including a computer, and lithium hydroxide system to remove carbon dioxide from the breathing supply. Although it





Two above Dogu carved from solid rock. How could the Jomon do this without metal tools?! These particular Dogu use a "NASA" type helmet.





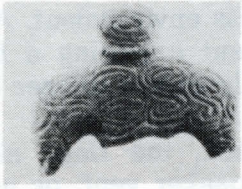


Figure 13 Early type Dogu

Early American metal clad space suit
Courtesy of Smithsonian Institute

cannot be stated positively, a close comparison of the DOGU and EMU suits, seems to indicate the DOGU was considerably more sophisticated. It was undoubtedly much lighter and more maneuverable, and had better communication facilities. Further, it is a difficult procedure to get into an EMU, which involves squatting under a special rack. When an astronaut will work space, in the EMU, a POS (Portable Oxygen System) is attached to the back of the suit. The Dogu also had such devices.(Fig.37) The EMU POS will last only 45 minutes, using oxygen tanks pressurized at 6,000 p.s.i. Careful design is necessary to prevent CO-2 build up. The entire EMU suit has a number of components, which apparently the DOGU also had. These include liquid cooling garment tubes, portable life support system, secondary oxygen system, batteries, contaminant control system, urine collection device, in-suit drink bag, communication carrier assy, fan, pump, motor, microprocessor, bioinstrumentation, antenna, valves, and cables. From the above, it should be obvious whoever designed the Dogu was not a caveman, but the product of a highly sophisticated technology.

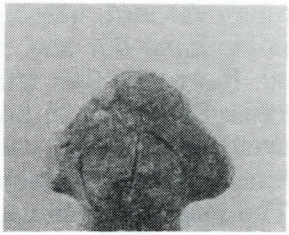
One other point should be mentioned. The EMU suit was designed with great emphasis on ventilation and cooling. After all, wearing an air tight suit, and burning up 2,000 BTUs per hour in heavy work, could greatly weaken an astronaut. To alleviate this, a ½ quart drinking water bag is carried in the EMU, and liquid cooled underwear is used. In addition, oxygen flows in to the suit at the helmet head, flows downward to the wrists and ankles, where it is collected, then sent to the re-purifier, and cooled.

While the EMU suit is meant to be used only in space, the DOGU could be used either on the ground, underwater, or any airless environment. An advantage, incidently, to an astronaut exploring a hostile world, would be, he could quickly escape danger by jumping in the nearest river or lake.

As previously explained, the Dogu either breathe outside air, through a speaker vent, or use an oxygen

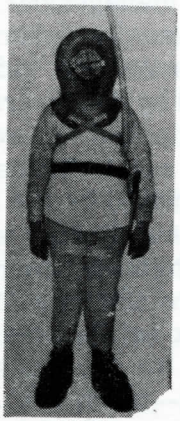
Figure 14 Single Window Dogu

"A"



"B"
Dogu with earphones

Note the single window on these two dogu "A" & "B"
Compare to commercial suits



1930's
Diving Suit

British Frogman

British W.W.II Mine Disposal Suit

pack—a PLSS. When breathing ambient air, the Dogu vent air either through the top helmet vent, or the lower relief tube. By using the latter, air was vented down through the suit, helping to cool the wearer. Some Dogu helmets have not one, but three air filter vents. In this case, there are two intake vents directly under the eye shields. Breathing in pulls air over the eye shields, thus preventing misting, and the 3rd central vent was an exhaust vent and speaker.

The interesting thing, however, is the lower suit vent, which we call the urine relief tube. As mentioned, this duct was used for both "waste management" and ventilation. This relief duct seems unusually elaborate on some Dogu suits. In fact, close examination indicates the duct hole can be opened or closed by double-crescent scissors mechanism. This device is attached to a vertical strap, which ties in at the central safety harness. In actual use, the relief duct was kept closed by the spring loaded, double crescent. If the astronaut decided to open the vent duct for ventilation, or whatever, he merely pulled up on the vertical strap. There also is a Manual lock-open degree pin on this device, to set the opening at various degrees opening. Possibly an air hose was inserted in this duct to cool the suit—much like Apollo astronauts used to carry a portable air conditioning unit, which pumped cooling air in, before they entered the space module. The idea that this machine-tooled device represented a vagina, as some archeologists claimed, is clearly preposterous. (Fig.30,31)

Boots and Gloves(Fig.8,42)

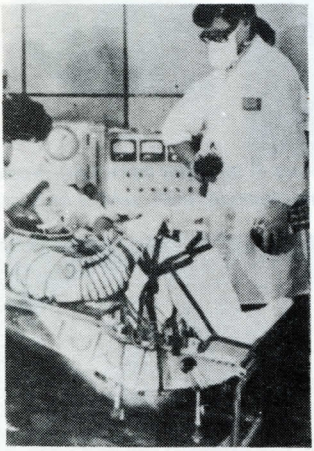
As previously mentioned, the third segment of the Dogu spacesuit system, is the unpressurized, detachable gloves and boots, which fit over swiveling—ring, rubber cuffs on the torso unit. Since most Dogu statues were modeled while being pressure tested, they do not show boots or gloves attached. A few, rare Dogu have been found, with boots and gloves in place. An interesting drawing by an unknown 1890 Japanese artist shows a Dogu suit, with a human wearing boots, no helmet but a crash hat, and bare hands.(Fig.39)

Before leaving the Dogu suit, there are several points worth mentioning. A few Dogu seem to be wearing coveralls. (Fig.3) This is not unexpected, since divers, and astronauts sometimes wear "Chafing pants" to protect the suit in a dirty or jagged environment. Another oddity is some Dogu statues—a few—are so bizarre, it is difficult to say what they depict. Could these have been *Robots*? (Fig.40) The Jomon folk made plates on which were carved drawings of the helmet.(Fig.15) Many show human eyes and mouth. The Jomon also made very fine pottery, some of which, incredibly, looks like the burner cans of a rocket engine.(Fig.41) Finally, what did the people who wore the Dogu suits look like? One seated statue the Jomon made, shows a person wearing suit, high topped boots, safety straps, and a breast plate. The face has a remarkable resemblance to those mysterious statues found on Easter Island, 6,000 miles south. (Fig.42)

Jomon Plates which show a helmet with lenses & air filter removed. Notice human eyes & mouth. The Dogu above shows human teeth, which indicates the air filter-speaker vent, was removable.

Figure 15

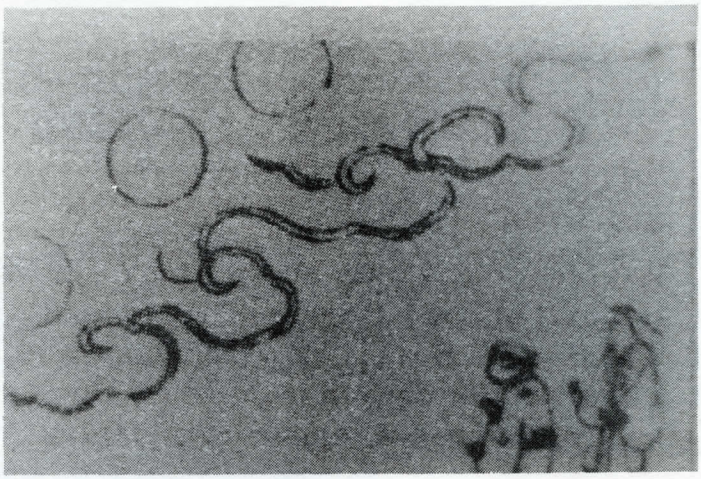
Russian book on Dogus, showing they take these statues seriously



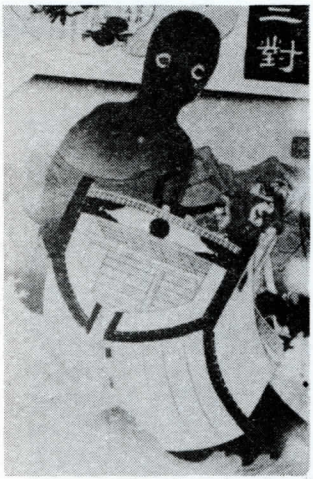
Latest Russian space suit
Note Dogu resemblance

Drawing from Russian Science Fiction Magazine

Figure A Courtesy—Tass News Agency



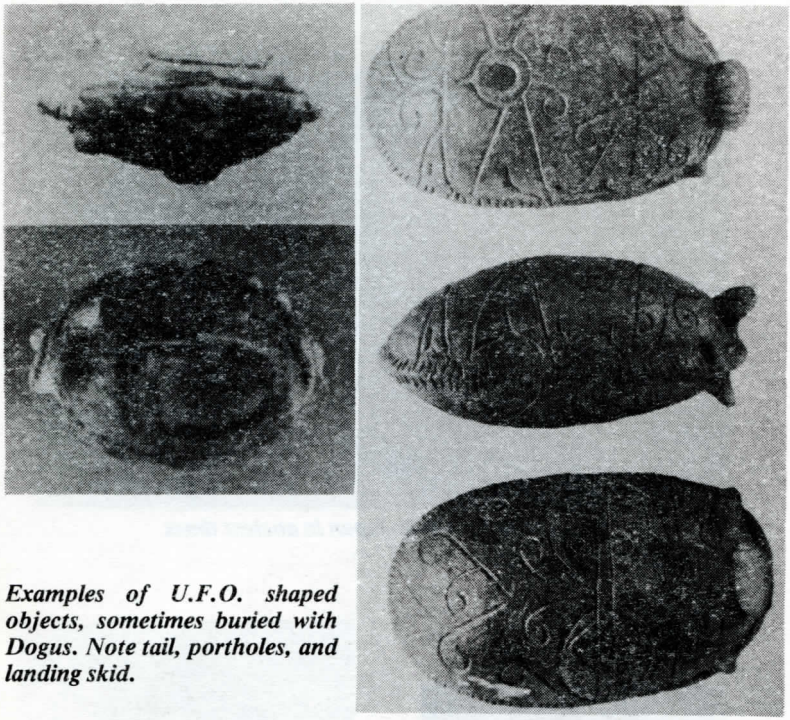
Three suns seen over Japan in ancient times



Japanese drawing showing "Umi-Bozo"—an undersea God, terrorizing a boat

Japanese statue of mythical "Birdmen" called "Tengu"

Figure B



Examples of U.F.O. shaped objects, sometimes buried with Dogus. Note tail, portholes, and landing skid.

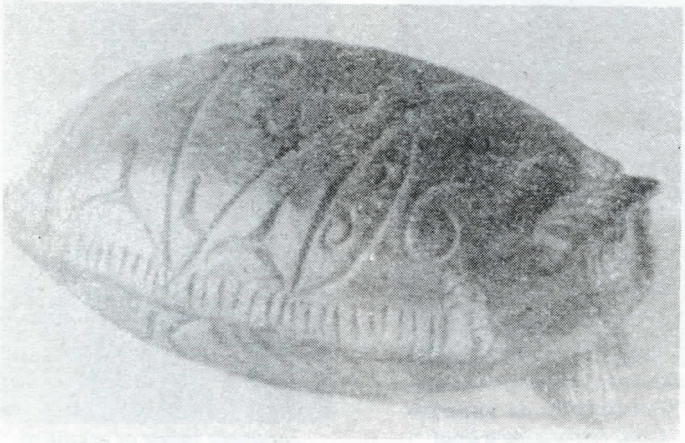


Figure C

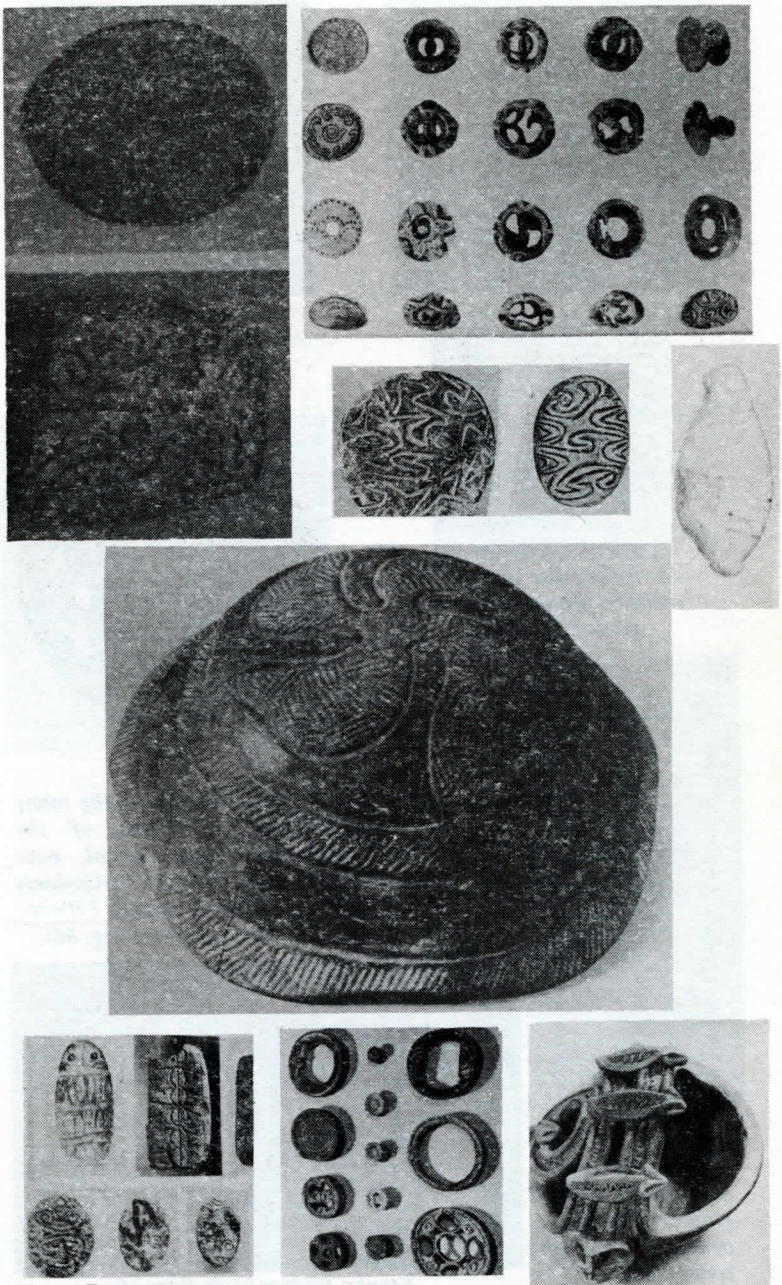
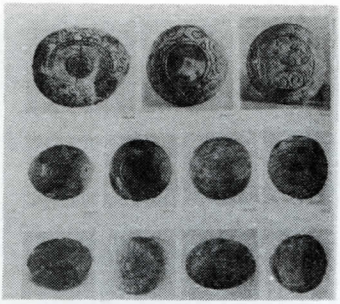
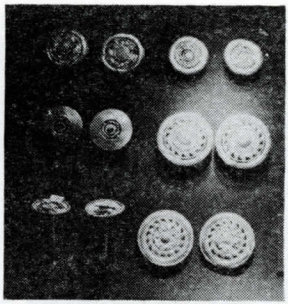


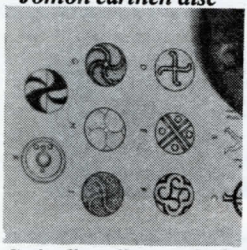
Figure D
Other early Jomon disc shaped objects



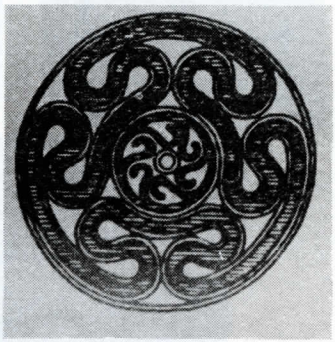
Jomon earthen disc



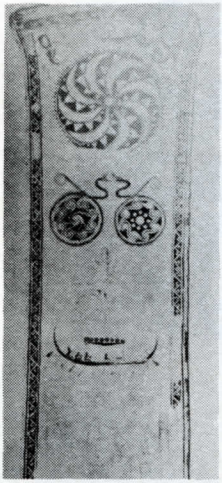
Earrings worn by Inca Noblemen. Made of gold with Turquoise inserts



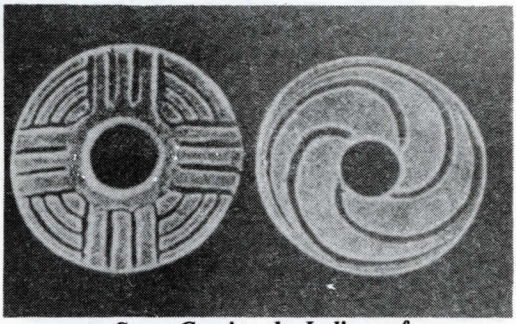
Swiveling disc symbols made by primitive people around the world



The symbol for Ephesus, one of the many "Mystery Religion." Temples of the Mediterranean area. This symbol, over 3,000 years old, is of "Hecate"—Goddess of the Moon. If a line is drawn between these temples, it forms across *(see pg. 86).*



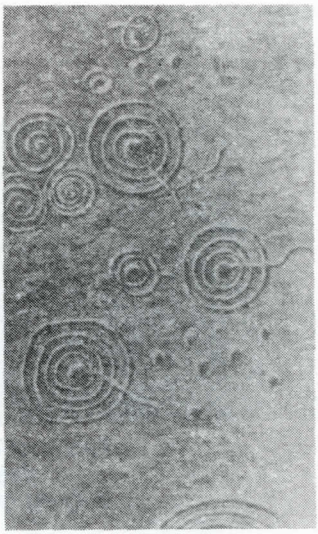
Viking Carving showing 3 discs over their ship. Notice the serpents—symbol of space Gods.



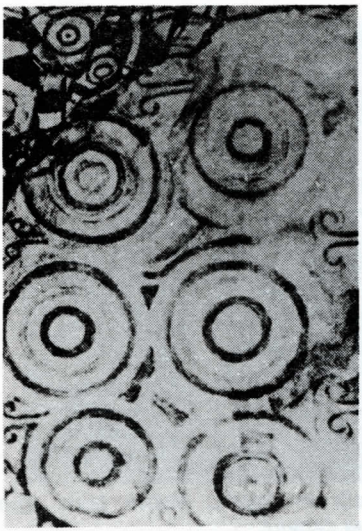
Stone Carvings by Indians of Oklahoma

Figure E

Japan Tomb Carvings
Early Yayoi Period—100 B.C.



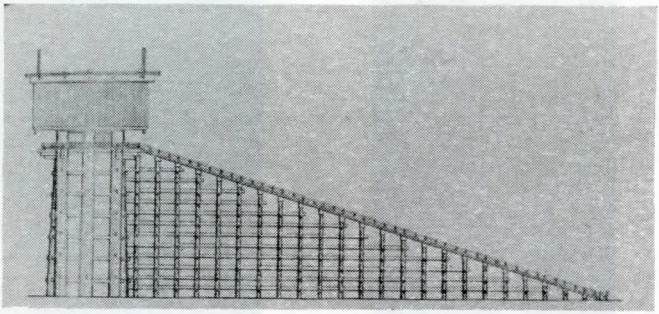
Rock Pre-historic "cup" marks —these are found all over the world. Note that they are often bound in "threes", as are many U.F.O.s



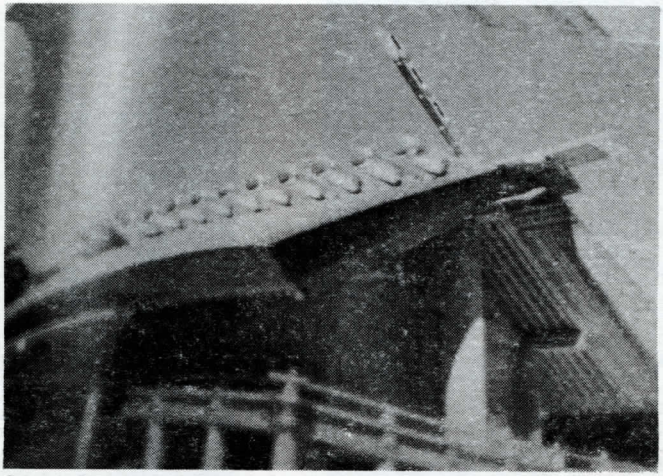
Disc-like, early Japan tomb paintings, called "Chokkomon"

Early Irish Tomb Carvings
4,000 B.C.

Figure F

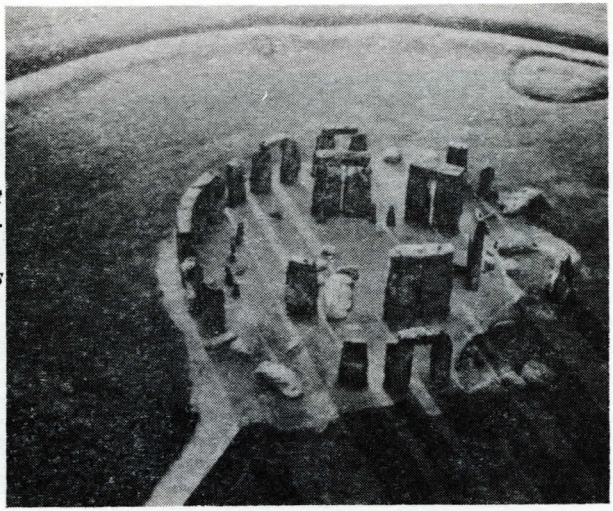


First temple built in Japan—Izumo.
Original was 300' tall
Why the "launching ramp" design?



Temple at Ise—second temple built in Japan. Notice brass tipped "missles" on roof & "Radar" antenna designs.

Figure G



Stone Henge, England— World's most famous "Medicine Wheel." The small holes at the top were used to make astronomical calculations

(Left) Emperor Nintoku's tomb, took 20 years to make and is over 2,400 ft. long. It lays near Osaka & has never been fully explored. Was it a "Space Beacon"?

(Below) This amazing ½ mile long dirt construction in Winterbourne, England shows a large torpedo shaped object, followed by a number of disc shaped objects. U.F.O. reports often mention cigar & saucer craft together. Did prehistoric men in England try to signal the space-Gods?

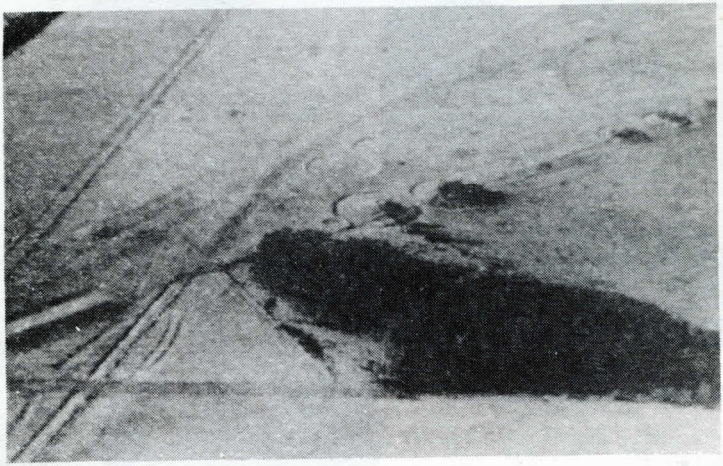
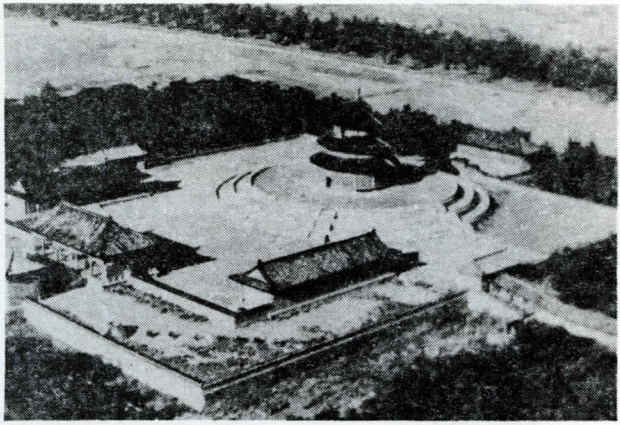
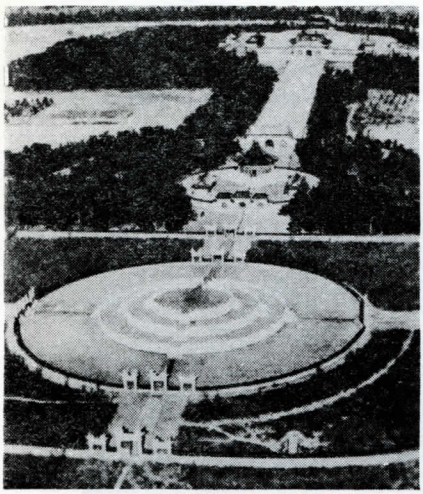


Figure H

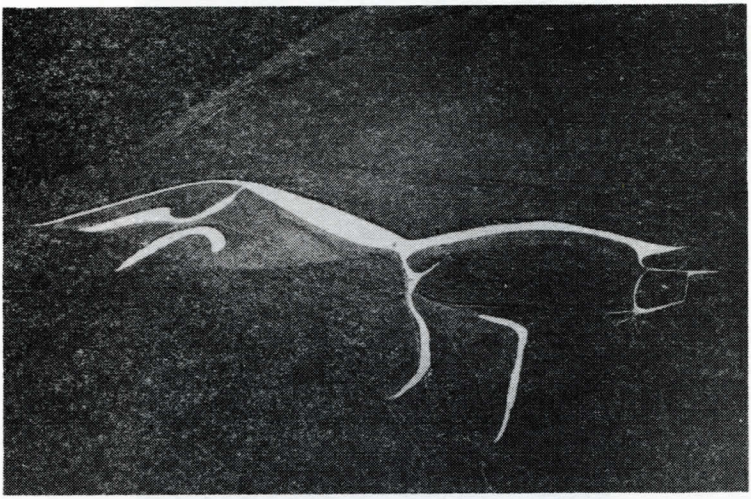


The "Altar of Heaven," Peking, China—The largest & most amazing space beacon on earth. It consists of three round temples each with three gates and three walls—the familiar symbol found all over the world of the "Flying Dragon" Gods. This temple was built on the spot, the Chinese emperor Huang-ti saw the Great Bear constellation surrounded by a golden band of light in 2967 B.C. It was used by all later emperors to communicate with the Gods. Aligned to the North Pole, the central round tower, is dedicated to the "Ruler of the Universe."

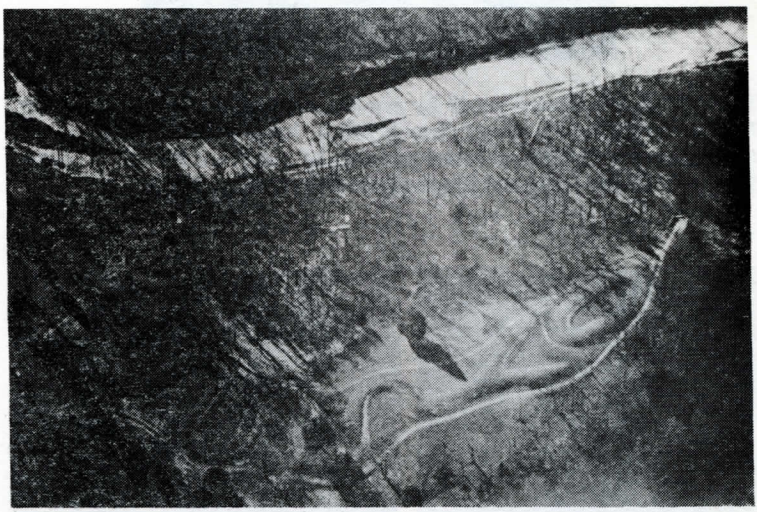


500' Dia.
Note familiar triple-disc symbol

Figure I



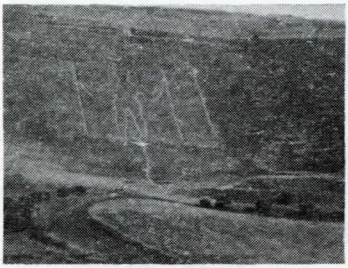
Huge pre-historic horse in Wessix Downs, England



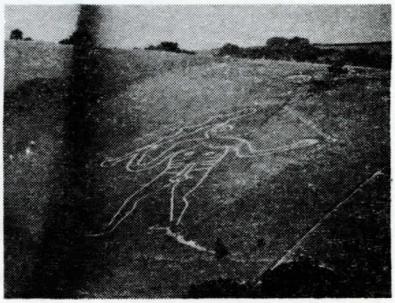
1200 foot long snake and disc mound, at Peebles, Ohio

Figure J-1 Space Beacons

"Space Beacon" Figures made by pre-historic Indians, at Blythe, Calif. The man carved on the desert floor is 150 ft. long. Why would anyone in this bleak area make figures which can only be seen from the air? A similar figure—the largest in the world was discovered recently, in Chile.



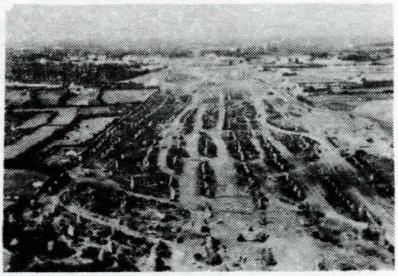
Another pre-historic giant in England



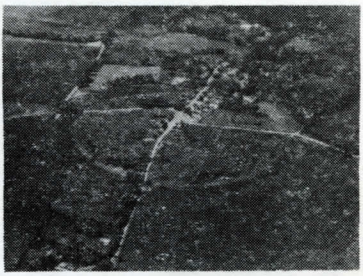
"Rude-Man" Prehistoric drawing on hill at Cerne-Abbas, England

Figure J-2 Space Markers

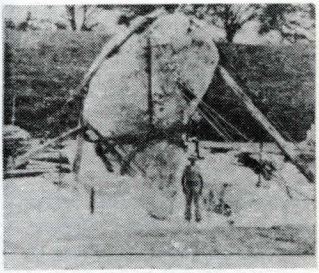
Carnac, France—Possibly the largest pre-historic "landing beacon" in the world. It consists of over 3,000 huge boulders, in 10 lines (a musical scale?). No one knows how long it originally was, because farmers dismantled hundreds of these stones. One stone was 150 ft. tall and over 340 tons in weight.



Avebury, England—This was originally a stone "landing beacon" wheel, so large, a modern town has been built inside it.



Avebury, England—example of one stone used by pre-historic man, to build circles. How could they move these rocks, some weighing over 100 tons, without tools?



Carnac, France—Rows of huge rocks over a mile long. Why was it built?

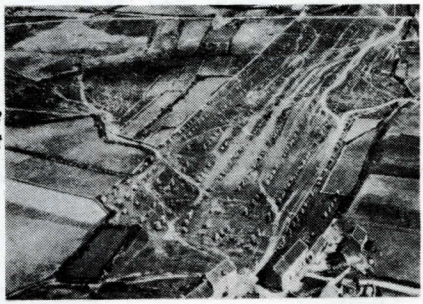
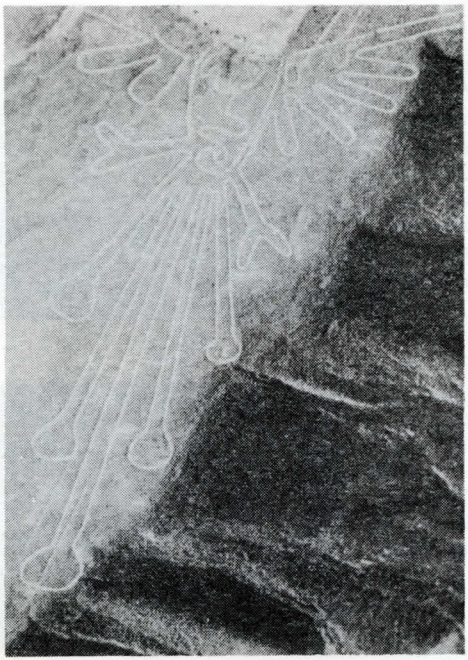


Figure K



One of 18 bird figures carved in the desert floor, Nazca, Peru. Some of these tropical bird drawings are over 800' long, and could not be accurately laid out, unless seen from above.

Mysterious 820 foot long triple "space ship" figure, on cliff at Paracas, Peru. It points directly to Nazca, and Tiahuanico. The 38 degree angle of the cliff points it also towards the star Sirius.

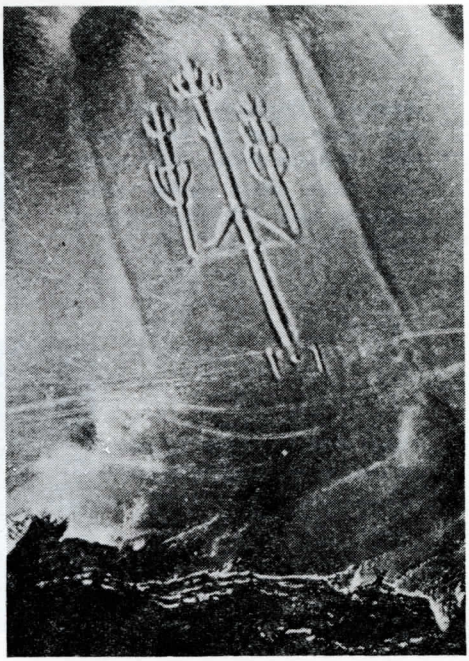
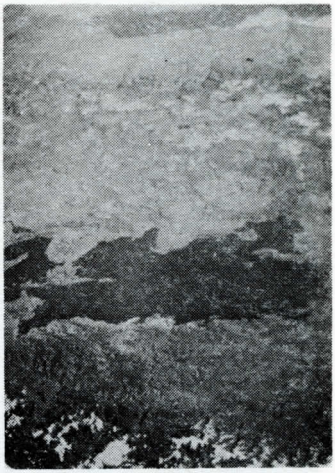


Figure L-1

Lake Titicaca—This Gemini photo shows the lake is shaped like a jaguar pouncing on a rabbit. "Titicaca" meant jaguar. How did the ancient people know the shape of this lake, the highest navigable in the world?

—courtesy NASA



Some of the lines and geometric carvings on the desert floor, Nazca, Peru. These lines extend for over 30 miles.

Was this the astronaut zodiac? Some are jungle animals, or whales. Scale drawings Nazca.

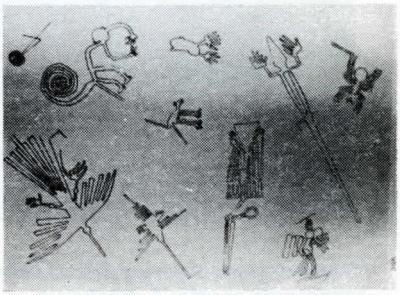
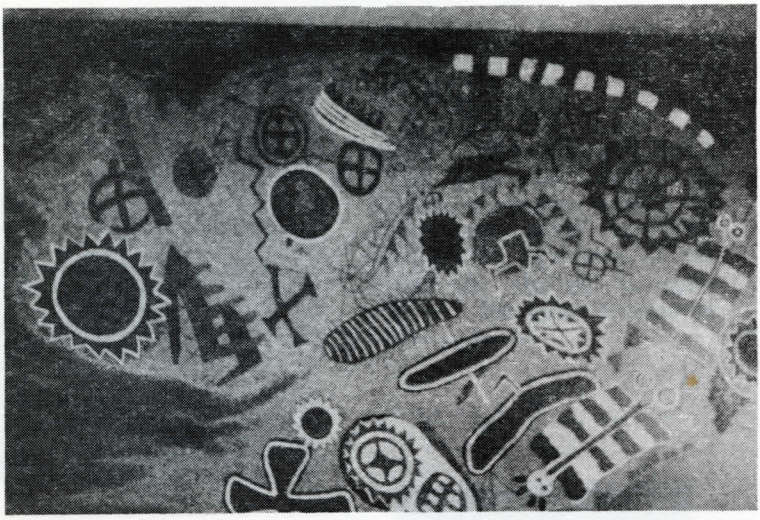


Figure L-2



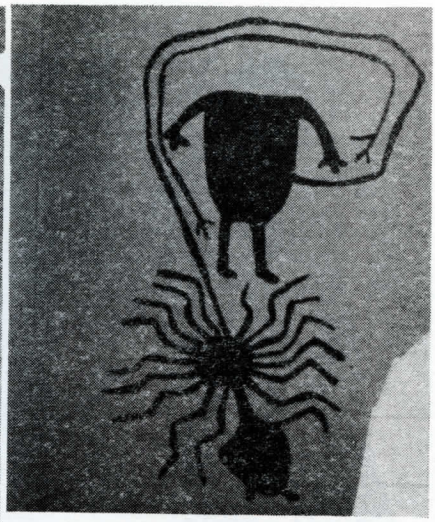
Chumash Indian drawing in cave at Santa Barbara, California, showing UFOs.

Mayan drawing showing priests talking to one of the "Gods," who wears a helmet with goggles & earphones.

Figure M

Drawings by Australian aborigines of Space Gods

Figure M-1



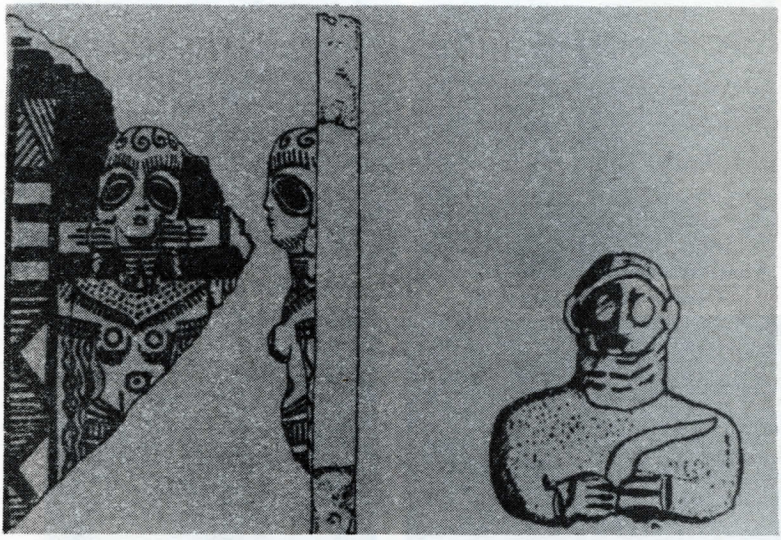
(Above) A space robot? This weird drawing is the only petroglyph found in Michigan. By Menomimi Indians

(Left) Mayan waving to sky God "Itzamna" and 3 discs. Note resemblance to word "Itza-Nama"—one of the first "Gods" to visit Japan. Note Mayan wears waist rail and helmet.

Figure M-2

Tassili, Sahara—7,000 year old drawing of space suits

6,000 years old, Near East clay figures
Note Dogu-like goggles

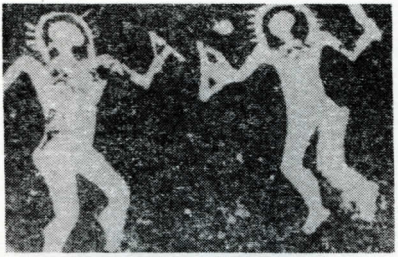


Goddess "Ishtar"—4,000 years old
(See Figure 38)

5,000 year old drawing
of Sumerian "Angel"

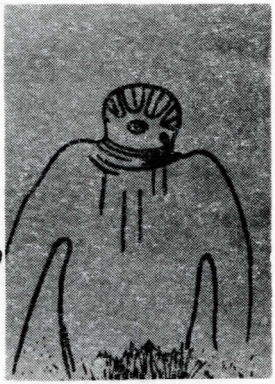
*From the book "***The 12th Planet***", Stein & Day, Publishers*
—By Zecharia Sitchin

Figure M-3

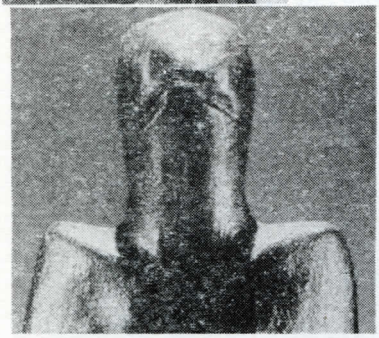


(Left) Pre-historic drawing at Val Comonica, Italy—8,000 years

(Left) Val Cominica, Italy 8,000 to 11,000 years old



Tassili, Sahara 7000 years



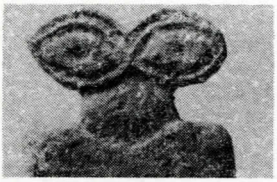
Czech.—20,000 years old

Australia—20 to 30,000 years

Sumer, 6,000 years

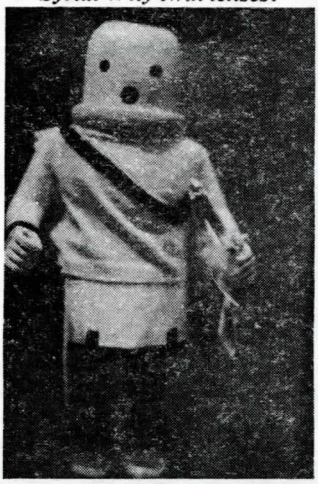
France—25,000 yrs.

Figure N



Thousands of these strange figures have been found in Syria. Why twin lenses?

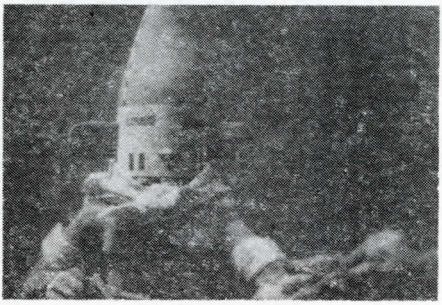
Note eye slit visors



Hopi "Kachina" sky God wearing 2 lens helmet with speaker vent and neck seal. "Ka-mi" in Japanese means "God(s)." Did the word "Kachina" mean "Gods from China"?

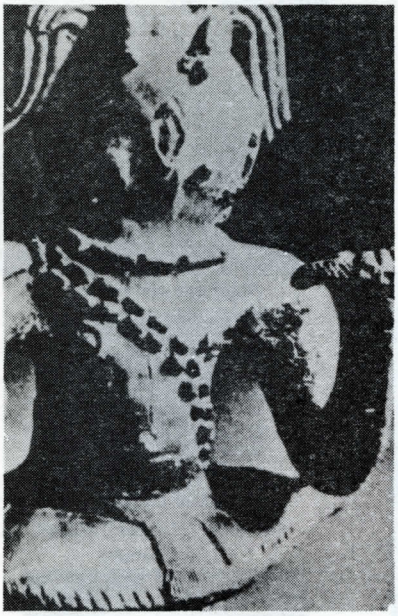
German "Venus" statue 14,000 years

Iranian statue, 4,000 years old



Hopi Kachina—one of 250 sky Gods, who guide the tribe.

Figure O

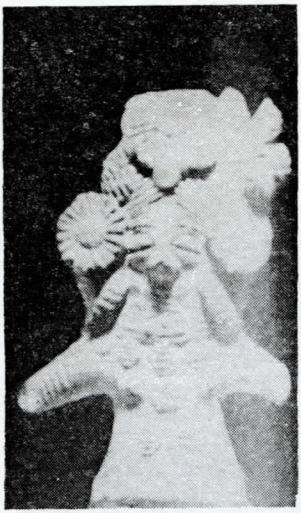


European "Venus"—note slit visors are open

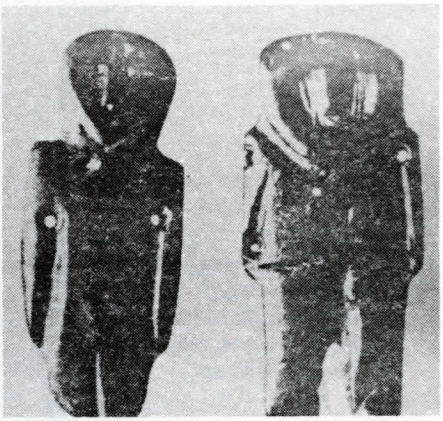
Archeologists claim these strange figures represent a "Venus" worship cult in ancient Europe. If so—how could it have been connected over vast areas? Do these figures really look like women? Why is it ancient man always *showed his "Gods" wearing a round helmet with lenses? Why no faces?*

European "Venus"—note the eye slit lenses and oxygen tube duct.

Figure O-1



India—4,500 years old, from Mohenjo-Daro—A city whose people suddenly vanished. Notice eye shields identical to Dogu, speaker vent, chest controls, & waist rail. Note this statue has a crash helmet topped by the familiar three discs symbol. Compare to typical Dogu below.



4,000 year old carvings from Russia. Notice the full face helmets and neck seal. Note that, like many Dogu, these statues have holes in the arms. Was this for strings, so the models could show how the "Gods" flew in the air?

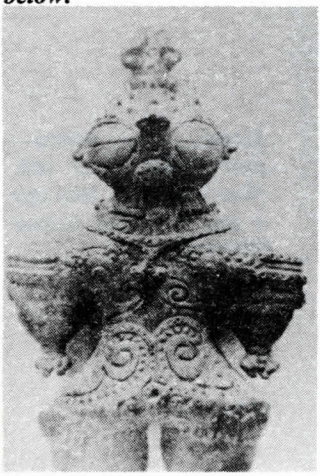
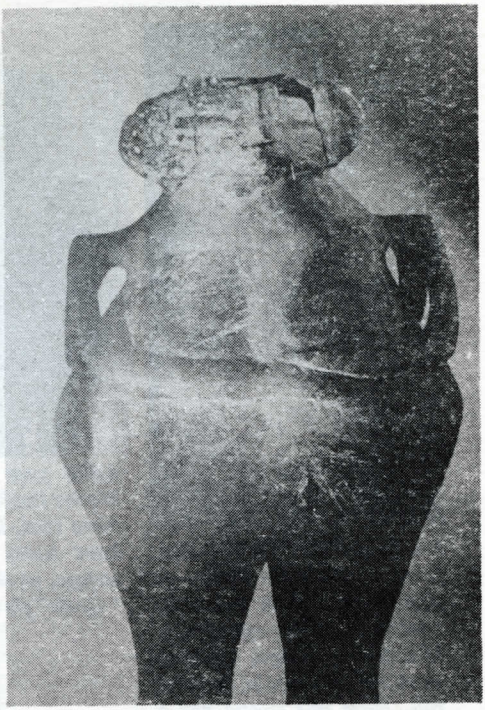
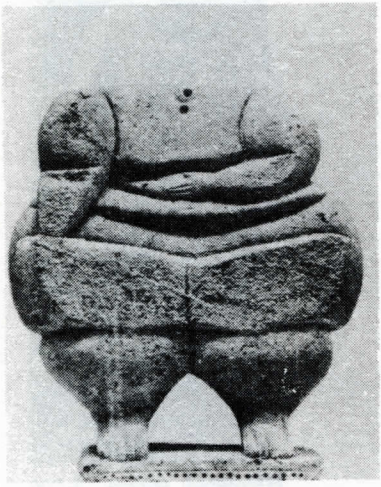


Figure P

Helmeted statue, 3,000 years old—Mexico. Note waist rail, and eye slits.

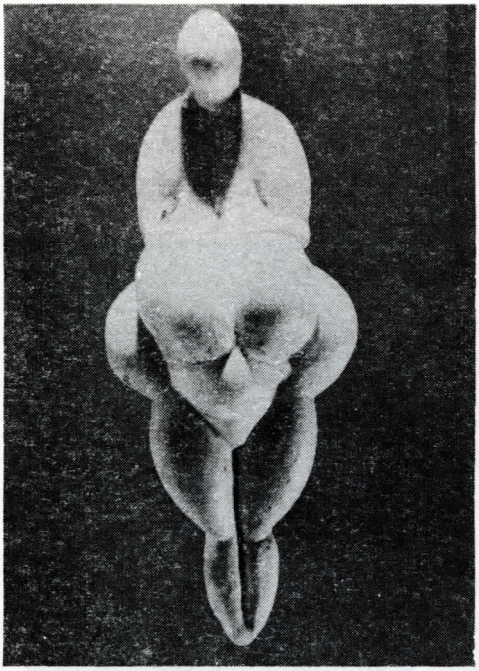
"Iool"
Varna, Bulgaria,
6,000 years old.
Note eye slits in round
"Dogu" helmet, ear
lobes & waist rail





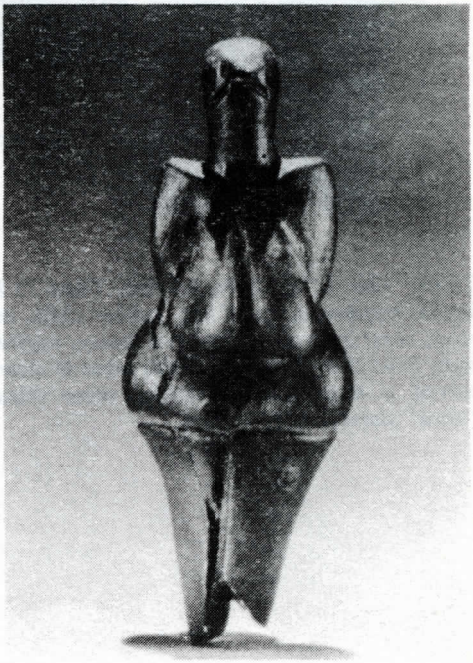
Statue, from Malta—
over 5,000 years old.
Note waist rail. Was this
a suit with the helmet
removed?

Figure Q



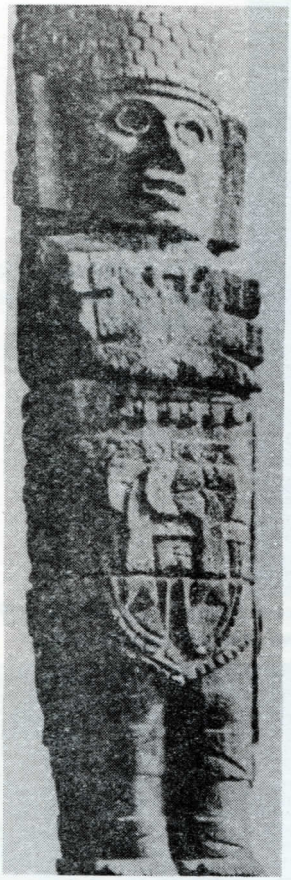
French "Venus"
24 to 32,000 years old
Note—no hands or feet
but cuffs on suit

Archeologists think these grotesque, helmeted figures were women. Were they actually Dogu-suits? Note waist rails and external supply packs.



Czechoslovokian "Venus"
20,000 years old

Figure Q-1



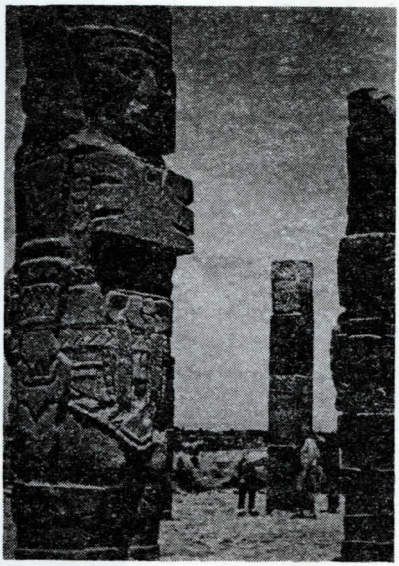


Figure R Tula Giants

Toltec "Giants" of Tula, Mexico. These 18 high foot statues have twin lenses, earphones, crash hat, rubber cuffs, lower vent. mech., shoulder rings, chest controls, waist rail & heavy, waffle-sole "Moon" boots. In his right hand the Tula giant holds what is clearly a pistol. On his back is carved a large disc! Compare these statues to Easter Island and "Inca" statues at Tiahuanico.

Two ancient statues at TiaHuanico, Bolivia. Note Dogu type crash pad, twin lenses, waist rail, earrings, cuffs, "Moon" Boots, chest controls & speaker vent. Some of these statues rose over 70 feet tall, but were destroyed by early Spanish priests.

This carving, called the "Weeping Sky-God" is on the largest stone gate in the world, at Tia Huanico. Dates for the Basalt carving range to 15,000 years old. Note Dogu type helmet, twin lenses, waist rail, cuffs, safety straps, speaker vents, etc. The "Flying Serpents" held in the hands symbolize spacecraft. This figure is surrounded by 49 smaller "crew men" and has never been deciphered.

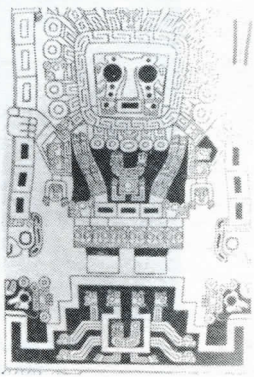
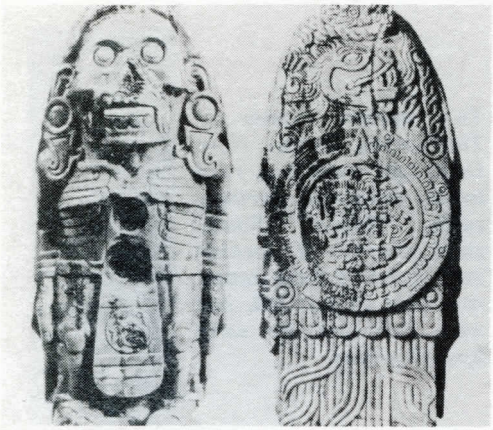


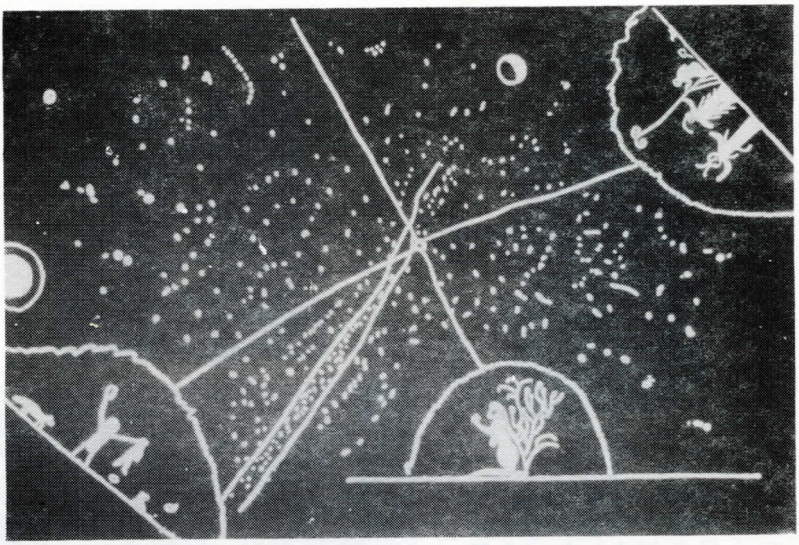
Figure S



Toltec "God." Note the disc on the back, with a man flying it. The disc sits in the "Feathered serpent." These "flying dragon" symbols are found all over the world.

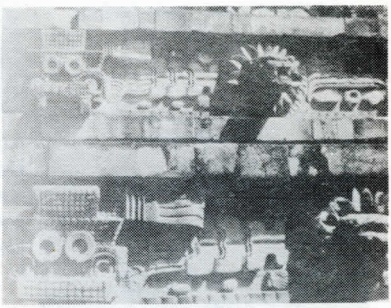
Siberian Medicine man wearing Twin-disc symbol on back

Figure T



Remarkable drawing from Siberia showing native legends about space Gods who lived in the sky. These people were related to the Jomon.

Tlaloc—Aztec God of rains and sky. This curious figure is always shown wearing a helmet with goggles. Was he an astronaut? Note the speaker vent, and neck seal. A typical "Dogu" crash pad with ear lifting rings is seen on top *of the helmet.*



Aztec Temple showing the goggle wearing Tlaloc in abstract carvings, a highly sophisticated art form; for "Primitive" Indians.

Figure U

Olmec head. Some of these stone carvings are 12 ft. high and weigh 20 tons. The Olmec were the first civilized people in America, later copied by the Toltecs, Aztecs, & Mayans. Note the crash helmet on non-Indian head.

Mysterious Easter Island statue, wearing Dogu-like crash hat. 600 of these statues were carved. The largest over 70 ft. long. Many of these statues have a disc design carved in the back.

Figure V

Statue "A"

Two remarkable photos, taken by Gene Phillips, President of the Ancient Astronaut Society. These previously hidden Mayan statues apparently show space suits. In photo "A", a man's eye is clearly seen inside a Dogu-like, round, riveted lens. An oxygen hose on the back connects to helmet. Note neck seal, and ear lifting ring.

Statue "B", although greatly deteriorated, due to exposure, shows the back of a figure. An oxygen hose leads from tank on back to the helmet. The symbol on the tank is a scalloped-edge disc. This same symbol has been found on many statues around the world.

Statue "B"

Figure W

Figure impressed in solid rock, at British Columbia. Tsintsian Indians say this is where a man fell out of the sky in ancient times.

Figure W-1

Photos by Erik Von Daniken of "Space Suit God" worshipped by Kayapo Brazilian Indians. These suits were designed before rockets were invented.

—From "Von Daniken's Proof".

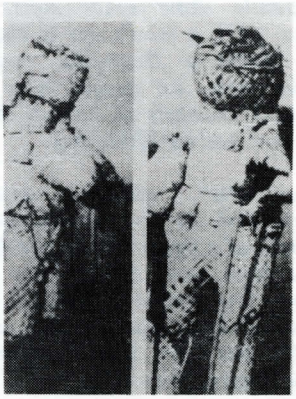
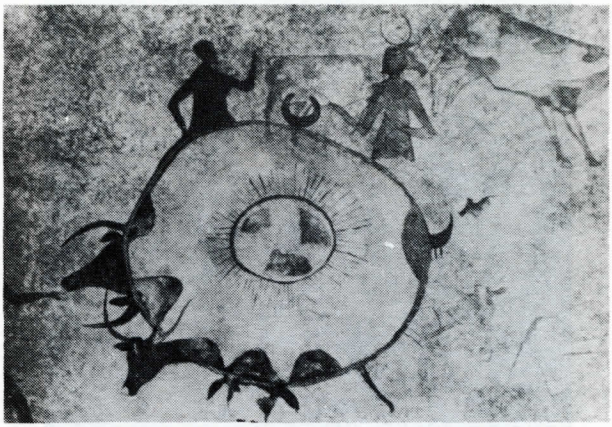


Figure X Straw Suit



African drawing of sky-God's Car

Hopi "Kachina" sky-God

Figure Y

Was this an astronaut? This beautiful statue was discovered in a field at Elche, Spain. Archeologists cannot date it, nor relate it to any culture in Europe. The slant eyed figure wears a suit which bulges out in the back and has a slot carved in it (for oxygen tanks?) Is the helmet an oxygen rebreather? Compare to "inana-ishtar," figure 38.

Figure Z

PART THREE

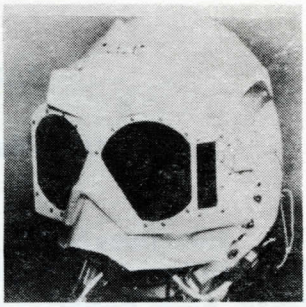
A Little Background Music

How Does NASA Feel About The Dogu?

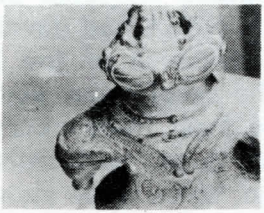
We mentioned this matter to Mr. Charles F. Kubokawa of Nasa, Ames Research Facility, Moffet Field, Calif. His reply was that "dogu" was a Japanese word meaning "armor". According to our Japanese dictionary, the word "Dogu" means "Tool", an admirable description of a complicated uniform. We talked with Mr. H. K. Vykukal and his engineers, at the NASA space suit laboratory. While they felt the Dogu could represent a spacesuit, they, unlike the Russians, remained skeptical of the matter. In Mr. Vykukal's opinion, NASA had developed ideas which rendered various features of the Dogu obsolete. Much as we respect the people who work for NASA, a rebuttal should be made. First, these suits were made by a culture totally alien to us, with different viewpoints and priorities. Second, since these suits are from 2,500 to over 10,000 years old, they represent something that cannot be criticized by our narrow, modern viewpoint. Third—look to the example of pre-war Nazi Germany. When that country became ostrasized in the early 30s, German scientists were virtually ignored. As a result, of this enforced isolation, they turned inward, creating an astonishing array of strange, new inventions totally unlike anything in the rest of the world. A few of these include the V-2 rocket, jet powered aircraft, guided missles, space mirrors, wire recorders, microfilm techniques, and sound cannons. In similar vein, a highly technical culture of 6,000 years ago could have created products totally foreign to our comprehension. In fact, fifty years ago such a thing as a space suit did not even exist. While certain features may seem to us "obsolete", "bizarre," or "unrecognizable" that does not mean they were unnecessary.

Modern double lens helmets
for bright light protection

Helecopter gun-site
helmet

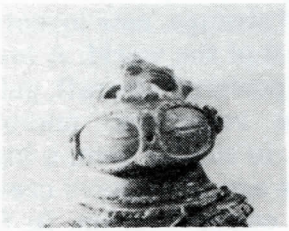


Anti-glare shield helmet used
by S.A.C. crews
Note oxygen plug-in tubes
—U.S.A.F.



Compare to
typical Dogu

U.S. Marine Nuclear
Combat uniform
Note anti-glare shields
and speaker vent



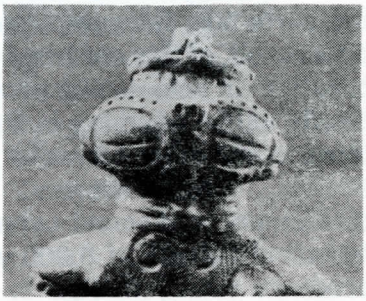
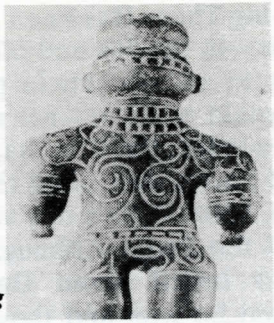
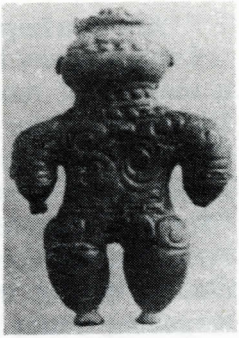


Figure 16

Figure 17 Rear view of Dogus

Note hanging pad ring





Note crash pad but not top bow

(Left)
Some dogu had square, riveted windows, on the rear *of the helmet, secured by screws. We call these "Commander" helmets, as the windows allowed extra info. to be fed in. Notice the two plug-in sockets just below helmet, for electrical infeed, and fiber light pipes.*

But Surely Nasa Would Give The Dogu More Than A Skeptical Nod?

That is indeed true. When engineers first began research on the making of space suits, nothing was left unturned—even to the extent of examining King Henry VIII's armor. We have received some evidence that Japanese Intelligence was aware of this, and contacted NASA on the matter. The Russians were also interested; in fact, some Russian space suit designs look quite a lot like Dogus. The Russian scientist Alexandr Kasantsev did research on the Dogu. Interestingly enough, Kasantsev turned up in Hiroshima, just after the war, to study effects of the Atomic Bomb. It was he who first proposed that the famous 1908 explosion over Tunguska, Siberia was due to a an atomic space ship blowing up in the friction of the earth's atmosphere. In an article in the Nov. 1981 "National Enquirer", Kasantsev said space officials in Russia now take the Dogu matter quite seriously. (Fig.A)

Are You Implying There Has Been A Cover Up?

I can only say this—in the 50s and 60s the author tried a number of times to get an article printed about the Dogus. No editor would touch it—not even "Argosy" or "Fate". To our knowledge, the first magazine to mention Dogus in the United States was, of all things, the Russian "Sputnik", January, 1967. To this day very little has ever been printed about the Dogu. Although NASA officials denied having ever heard about Dogu, a Rumanian magazine writer said he was told they *did* know of the matter.(See "Drum Nou", July 1969) Incidently, while at Ames, I was told the C.I.A. has jurisdiction over NASA.

Is There Any Proof That Space Ships May Have Landed In Japan?

The present emperor of Japan is the 134th direct descendent of Jimmu Tenno—the first ruler of Japan. According to legend, Tenno was the product of a Sky God mating with a HUMAN. He came to Japan in a 34 foot underwater "crocodile". The original Sun Goddess, Amaterasu, Jimmu's great-grandmother, once hid her "Sun Disc" in a cave base. Early Shinto myths and legends abound with the stories of the "Sky Gods", their underwater bases, weapons which could kill 10,000 people in a day, crystals which could alter the tides, aircraft which could fly 30,000 miles, etc. According to legend, Amaterasu's grandson came "from the High Plains of Heaven, Parted the clouds, and *Landed* on top of Mount Kumano."

In addition to this, many myths speak of "Underwater palaces" and "Dragon Caves", such as the one in Lake Biwa. There are several places in Japan, where lights have been seen flickering at sea, on and off, for over 1,000 years, such as Yatsushiro Bay, Shimabara Gulf. It is said on a clear day, underwater ruins can be seen in several places along the Inland Sea. Interestingly enough, there is an area known as the "Devil's Sea" off Japan, in which many ships have disappeared. The Devil's Sea is exactly opposite the "Bermuda Triangle" on the other

side of the globe. Be that as it may, the famous "Wheels of Light" are not imaginary. The zoologist Ivan Sanderson collected over 100 reports of these gigantic wheels, sinking in the sea, over several centuries. One was sighted by the M. V. "Strathelgin," in 1979. To give a typical example, in 1910, the S.S. "Valentine" passed over one of these wheels; sinking in the depths, its spokes were miles wide. This was in the South China Sea. In 1883, the H.M.S. "Caroline" while crossing from Shanghai to Yokohama saw two glowing globes, for two nights. Their size and altitude was determined as they crossed behind an island, and cast a shadow on the water below. Two years later, almost to the day, the S.S. "Innerwich", traveling to Yokohama, was violently pitched on her Beam ends when a huge fire ball crashed in the ocean nearby. In 1957, crewmen on the "Kitso Karu Maru" saw two silver discs crash in the water, followed by great churning. On Dec., 1950 two bright objects dove in the water near Inhon, Korea, followed by 100 foot high water spouts. In 1845, the H.M.S. "Victoria", off Australia, saw three globes rise up out of the sea, visible for 10 minutes. These are but a few such cases in the Far East. It makes one wonder about many ancient Japanese stories. There is, for example, a famous "fairy tale" about a surface dweller, Urashima-Taro who wed the daughter of the "Sea King" and lived underwater for three years. (Fig.B)

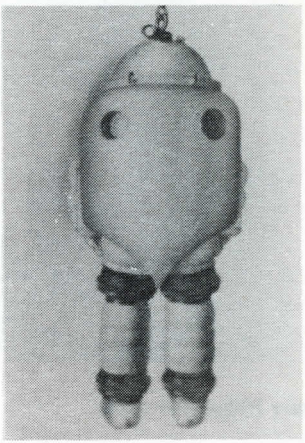
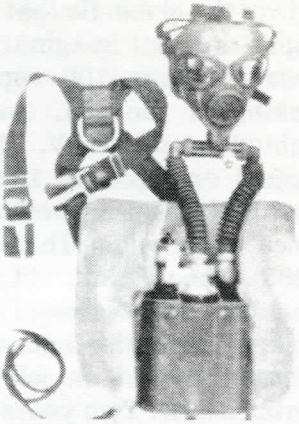


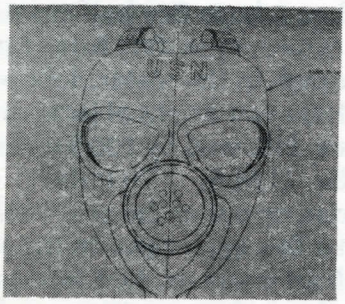
Figure 18 Rear window on commercial diving rig.

Courtesy—Galeazzi Diving Co. Genoa, Italy

British Army gas mask



"O.B.A." (oxygen breathing apparatus) Courtesy Mine Safety Appliances Co. Note safety straps, quick release buckle, and back hanging ring.



(Left)

US Navy Gas Mask

Two typical double lens masks, with speaker vents

Figure 19 Speaker vents

Typical Dogu, with Speaker vent
Note oxygen plug in hole & clamp

UFO reports have come from Japan, since writing was introduced, around 600 A.D. As an example, a globe was seen to rise out of the sea in 1361 A.D. There was a classic case in 1015 A.D., worth repeating. Two large objects were seen in the sky, from which two smaller objects, one smoking, detached themselves. In this same year, fishermen off Hiyadori pulled in a 18 foot dia. bowl shaped object. Inside they could see a woman wearing a green uniform with blonde hair. The fishermen ran off in fright. Later this same object was seen hundreds of miles away.

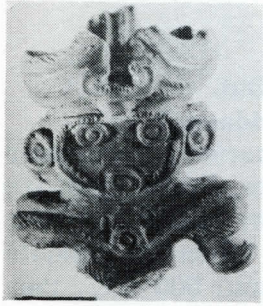
That Sounds A Bit Far Out.
Is There Any More Solid Evidence?

In addition to Dogu, the Jomon also buried a few saucer shaped objects in miniature stone tombs. These things are unexplained by archeologists. They show a keel, portholes, and tail, like an aircraft. When the Yamato people started coming to Japan around 500 B.C., they introduced the use of metal. Much early jewely and pottery resembled a swirling disc. (Fig.B,C,D,E) Before the Yamato converted to Buddhism, they began the Chinese practice of burying their dead in stone tombs. Many of these tombs were decorated with strange designs called "Chokkomon". No one knows what these swirling disc designs signify. In one tomb, an ancient drawing shows a king waving at seven "suns" in the sky. (Fig.F)

The first two temples ever built in Japan, Ise and Izumo, show some rather strange features, different from all later Shinto temples. (Fig.G) The original temple at Izumo was reputedly 300 feet tall(!) and built around 1 B.C. It appears to be a launching ramp. On both temples are seen odd looking objects, shaped like radar antenna and missiles.

A tentative theory now gaining acceptance is that many ancient people built temples to signal the "Sun-Disc Gods". As an example, in Eygpt, the Sun God, Ra, was symbolized by a winged disc. The Incas', "temple of the sun", venerated a giant gold disc for the same reason. In both Eygpt and Peru, huge stone temples were erected.

Japan too, had its "space Markers" for the sky "gods" above. Many early tombs were of very strange construction. For example, the Emperor Nintoku's Tomb, outside Osaka is the largest tomb in the world and took 20 years to build. (Fig. H) Shaped like a keyhole, and 2,500 feet long, it can be seen far out in space. Was it, like Shinto temples, meant to be a "beacon" to the Gods? According to Shinto legend, temple virgins used a "sacred mirror" to communicate with the Gods. This ceremony is still done today.



(left) Dogu showing full face-plate helmet with mouth-piece speaker vent. Note crash helmet, and ear-shaped lifting rings.

(right) Full face plate mask by Draeger Co., Germany with mouth-piece speaker-vent

Figure 20 Single lens helmets with speaker vents

Note oxygen hose plug-in hole and nose clamp, clearly shown on helmet. The helmet has a safety strap in addition to waist straps and vertical crotch stap. Chest knobs control air. Rubber wrist cuffs hang loose. Note the double-scissor, lower suit vent.

(Below)
Commercial diver. The dogu waist-rail power-pack acted in place of a weight belt. Diver has extra safety straps to hold hoses. If hoses were in place, controls (air valves) would be on chest. Mitts are fitted over rubber cuffs for cold water, otherwise hands would be seen. Note neck suit bib.

Figure 21 Diver vs. Dogu

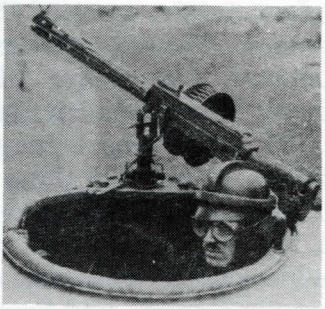
The Jomon also built "space Markers". Many huge stone "Medicine wheels" were built all over Japan. Unfortunately, most of these have been dismantled by farmers. About 30 still exist. One at Oyu is 150 foot in diameter. These are almost identical to "medicine wheels" built by North American Indians, such as the 200 ft. dia. stone wheel, found on top of Moose Mountain, Canada. A chain of these wheels have been found, each 50 miles apart. The one at Medicine Wheel, Wyoming is on top of a 10,000 ft. peak. In the East, the Mound Builders made thousands of similar wheels. There are 20 alone in Georgia and South Carolina. The one at Sapelo Island, Ga. is 300 ft. in dia.

These strange wheels are found all over the world, such as the one at Trelleborg, Sweden, which is 560 ft. in diameter. Of course the most famous of all is Stonehenge, England. (Fig.H) This edifice, perhaps over 4,000 years old, has been determined, through computer analysis, to actually be an elaborate astronomical calculator. (Refer to "Stonehenge Decoded" by astronomer Gerald Hawkins.) Another famous "Medicine Wheel" is the 500 ft. diameter "Temple of Heaven" in Peking, China. However, the most incredible wheel is the 30 mile diameter "Richard Formation" in the Sahara. NASA was so interested in this, special photos were taken on an early Gemini flight. Many of these space markers, such as the ones in Japan, and the 140 wheels known in England are laid out along definite lines. See the book "Astronauts of Ancient Japan" for more details.(Fig.H,I,J,K,L)

Why Didn't Other Ancient Peoples See These Astronauts?

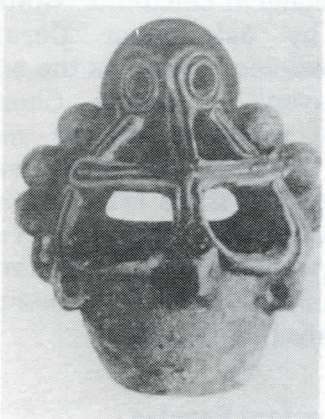
They did. There are drawings all over the world of spacesuits similar to the Dogu. Ones found at Tassili, Sahara are believed 7,000 years old. Those at ValCominica, Italy date to 8,000 B.C. Similar drawings were made by the Australian Aborigines, the Mayas, North American Indian Tribes, Africa, Asia—all over the world. In addition, some ancient peoples made statues of

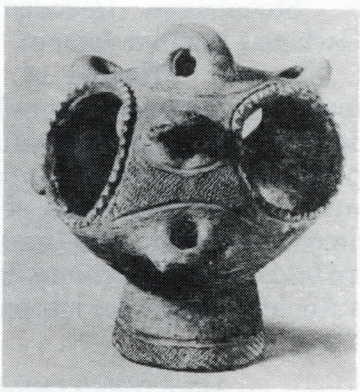
Japanese—Caucasian Ainus performing Marimo ceremony. Note hats resemble Dogu "crash pads" and jackets resemble Dogu torso "wave" patterns.



W.W.I German Aerial Gunner with Dogu type top crash-pad

Figure 22 Top Bow Crash Hats

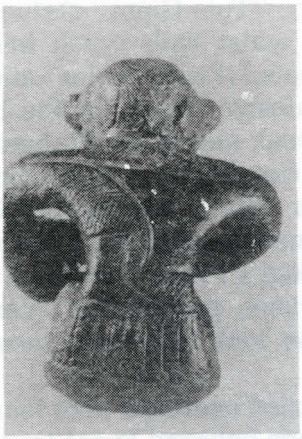




Two Jomon pots. What were they used for? Since they serve no practical purpose, were they actually models of the Dogu helmet?

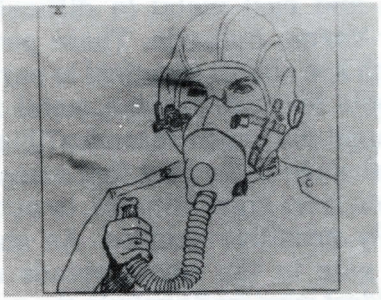
Figure 23 Jomon Pots

Figure 24 Skull cap and earphones

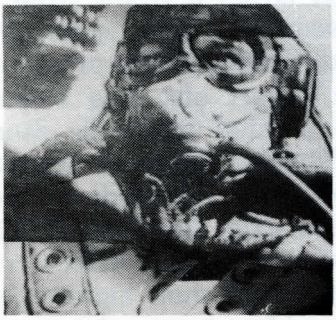


Back view of Dogu
wearing helmet & earphones

U.S. Navy diving suit



USAAF oxygen mask
W.W.II



Compare to shape of pilot's helmet (R.A.F.)
Note double lenses & oxygen plug-in tube

"Gods", which have features very similar to the Dogu. For example, the famous Toltec "Tula Giant" statues, 18 ft. tall, show a chest pack, waist rail, crash helmet, rubber cuffs, and heavy boots. (Fig.R) Many ancient statues have a strange Disc design (Fig.S) on the back. Like the Tula Giants, the great statue at Tiahuanico, Bolivia wears a Dogu type Crash Pad. Of particular interest is that two primitive tribes, one in the South Pacific, and another in the Amazon made full sized suits out of straw. (See "Von Daniken's Proof," by Erich Von Daniken.) (Fig.X) The mysterious, prehistoric "Venus" statues found all over Europe look like Dogu wearing overalls. (Fig. Q-1,O,P,M,N)

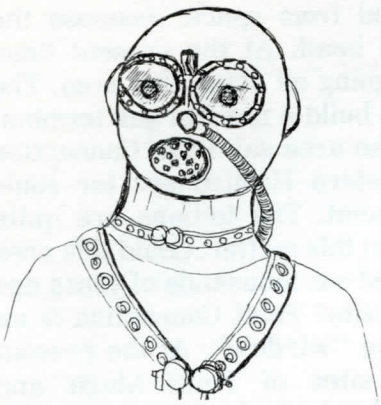
Archeologists have long puzzled over how man learned to work metal. While it was once believed Eygpt invented the process, it is now determined man first discovered how to smelt and cast metal (a difficult, complicated process) near Varna, Bulgaria. These people also made "Idols"—which are almost identical to early, crude Dogu. Did these people learn to fashion metal from the same beings who taught the Jomon ceramics?(Fig.Q)

Even more strange is the fact that many objects which can only be seen from high altitudes, or outer space, were known to early primitive peoples. As an example, the largest stone gate in the world stands at Tiahuanico, which is the oldest man made ruin in the world. Nearby is Lake Titicaca, which in the Incan language meant "lake of the Jaguar". Although this is not a tropic area (at 12,000 ft. altitude), the Lake seen from outer space, does resemble a tropical Jaguar cat. Gemini photos prove this. (Fig.L-2) The near-by Nazca desert also has tropical figures. Another curiosity, as pointed out by Dr. Stuart Greenwood, is the State of Florida. For many reasons, this area is an ideal space launching and retrieval "window". All over the world exist legends of flying "snakes", "dragons", and "serpents". The Aztecs, who revered many space Gods considered their highest God, the "Feathered Serpent". Viewed from space, the near-by state of Florida resembles a snake with feathers around its neck, the Keys being its tongue. In a similar vein, if one

looks at the main Island of Honshu, upside down, it takes the shape of a dragon. Similarly, the area around Port Conception, Calif., if viewed from space, assumes the shape of an Indian Chief's head. At the present time, there is a fierce argument going on about this area. The State of California wants to build a natural gas terminal here. However, Indians in the area say Point Conception is the gateway in the Western Hemisphere for souls entering or leaving this planet. The Indians are quite sincere and determined about this matter. Could this area have been deliberately picked out thousands of years ago by astronauts as a landing site? Point Conception is an ideal space-vehicle launching "window". At the present time, the missile launch sites of Point Mugu and Vandenberg A.F.B. are nearby. In the book "Pale Ink" by attorney Henriette Mertz, she presents evidence Chinese explorers landed near this site, in 2,500 B.C. Were they guided?

Even more mind boggling, is the fact that many ancient sites, if viewed from space, take on definite shapes. For example, if the Gothic Cathedrals dedicated to the Virgin Mary in France, are linked together by line, it forms the shape of the constellation "Virgo". (The Virgin) Thirteen ancient Greek "Mystery" temples in the Aegean, if linked together, form a Maltese Cross. ("Our Ancesters came from outer space" by former NASA engineer Maurice Chatelaine.) According to Robert Temple in "The Sirius Mystery", a series of "Mystery School" Temples found in Greece, Eygpt, and the Middle East are set apart at specific degrees of latitude, so as to denote a musical scale. This was at an age when the use of Latitude was unknown, to say nothing of aerial observation. He also points out an equilateral triangle is formed if lines are drawn between the three principal mystery temples—Thebes, Eygpt, Dodona, Greece, and Colchis, the spot where Jason found the Golden Fleece. Mr. Temple suggests that Jason and the Argonauts were actually space visitors, whose memory was kept alive in ancient Greek myths. Apparently these Argonauts later visited the Dogon tribe of Africa.(Fig.E)

Figure 25

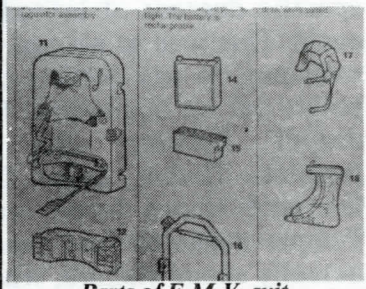


Dogu—with oxygen hose plugged in

British Pilot World War Two

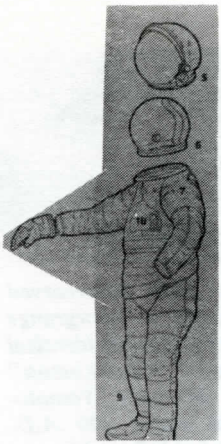
NASA—E.M.U. Suit Photo courtesy Hamilton-Standard Co. of United Technologies, Windsor Lock Conn.

Note Dogu Similarities— waist rail entry, skull cap & earphones, restraining rings, safety straps, rubber cuffs, neck seal, chest mounted controls, etc.



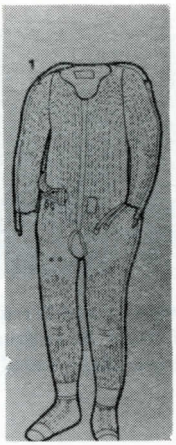
Parts of E.M.V. suit
17—skull cap & earphones
12—emergency air

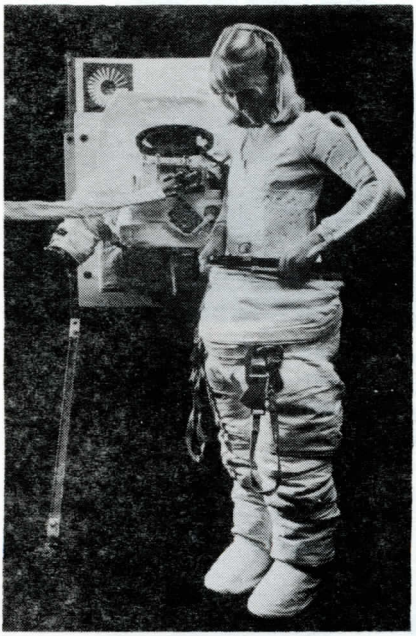
Figure 26 E.M.U.



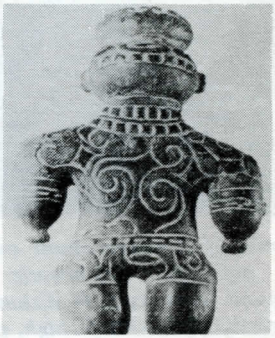
(Left)
E.M.U. outer suit with waist rail & double visors

(Right)
E.M.U. liquid cooled under-wear—inner suit



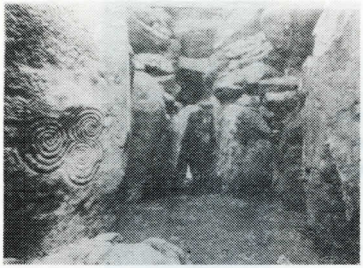


Note waist rail, safety straps, restraining rings, "wave" pattern liquid cooling underwear, chest mounted controls and neck seal. Dogu type equipment.
—Photo by Anthony Wolff

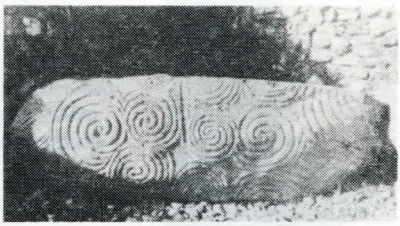


Dogu
"wave" pattern

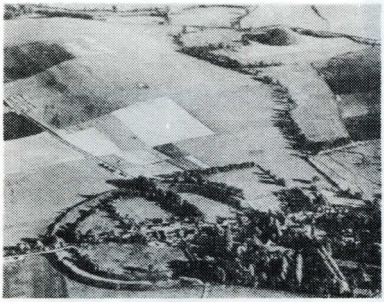
Figure 26-B



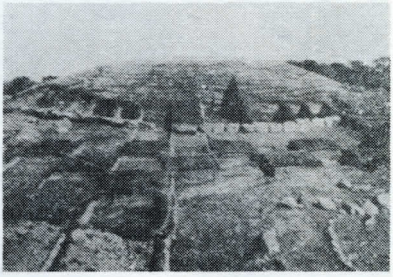
New Grange—pre-historic, 5,000 years old tomb in Ireland. Note familiar triple disc symbol (UFOs)



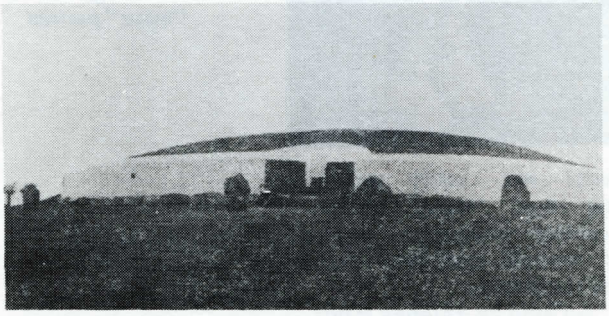
Familiar disc whirl stonecarved ornaments found in Newgrange Mound, Ireland. Almost identical shapes called "Chokkomon" were found in early Yamato-Jomon tombs about 400 A.D. This same symbol is found in cave art in France and Spain.



Town of Avebury—built over a ¼ mile dia. Pre-historic disc mound (note size)! In distance is **Articifial Hill**—*130 ft. high, called Silbury (England).*



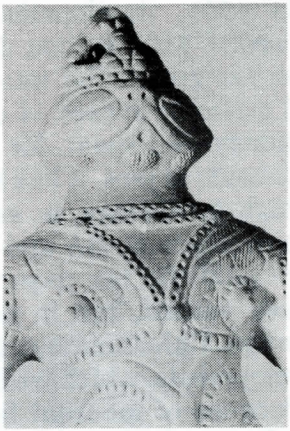
Mound of Knowth, Great Britain—UFO shaped pre-historic mound



Huge pre-historic disc shaped mound at New Grange, Ireland 5,000 years old

Figure 27 Dogu Harness

"A"



"B"

Typical flier's quick release harness ("A"). Compare to Dogu quick release straps ("B"). The flier shown is Nobuo Fujita, the only man ever to bomb the United States. He flew in an airplane, off a submarine, over Brookings, Oregon in 1942. This proves the feasibility of combining aircraft and underwater bases.

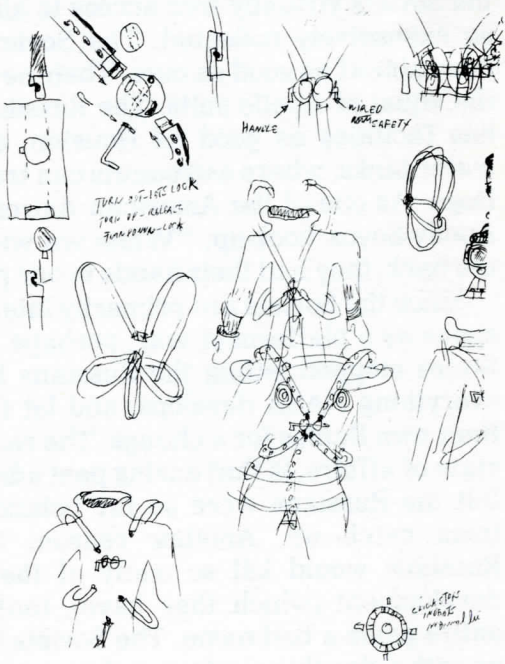


Figure 27-B

Drawings of Dogu quick release strap system

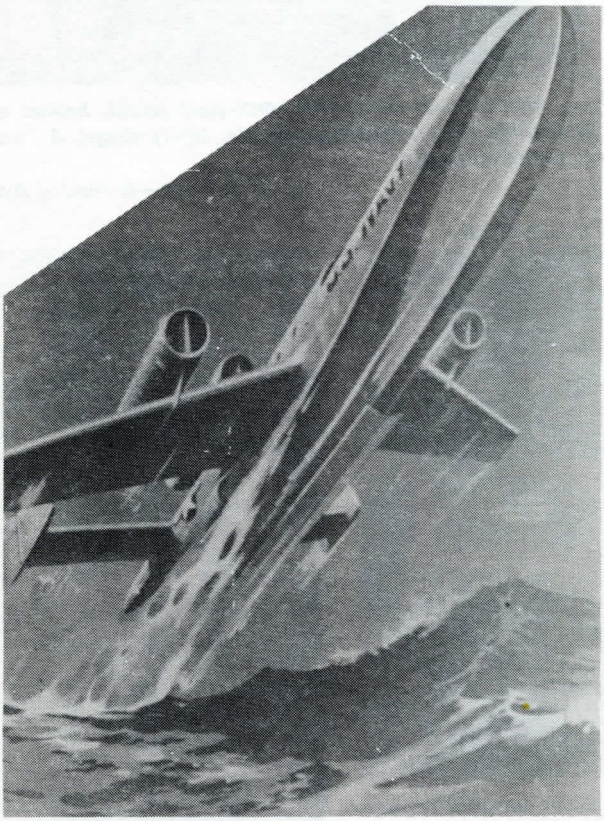
A note to the American Tax Payer:

In 1981, developmental costs for the E.M.U. suit exceeded $108 million dollars, which resulted in howls from Congress. The total bill for American space suits will probably exceed ¼ of a billion dollars. Actually, this is money well spent, for not only has it provided tens of thousands of jobs, it has kept America at the cutting edge of high technology, in an ever more competitive world. The products NASA and its civilian contractors devised, have paid the tax payer back many times—not only in money earned, but in new inventions and world wide prestige. Unfortunately, there is a negative side to these developments, which we have freely given to man kind.

Because of inherent faults in the Communist System, the Soviets have never been able to keep up with the USA—that is, after the initial shock of "Sputnik" got us off our collective duffs. These faults are a stifling of initiative and inventiveness, to be found in any Communist bureaucracy. As a result, the United States has allowed the Soviets virtually free access to all the information we so expensively collected. The Soviet space program is now, almost as good as ours. Their newest space suits are the equal of Apollo suits. The Russian space center now has facilities as good as Houston, even down to large water tanks, where astronauts can train underwater, a la Dogu. As one of the American Astronauts said after the Apolly-Soyuz hook-up, "While we were patting them on the back, they had their hands in our pockets".

Since the Soviets are primarily interested in developing space as a platform of war, perhaps it is time the United States stopped letting the Russians have free access to everything NASA develops, and let them start spending their own Rubles for a change. The reason for this curious state of affairs, is that during past administrations, it was felt the Russians were so far behind us, we should let them catch up. Another reason: it was feared the Russians would kill so many of their people in space development (which they have), that it would give the entire game a bad name. The Soviets have now exceeded us with a deadly new device; the particle beam weapon. It

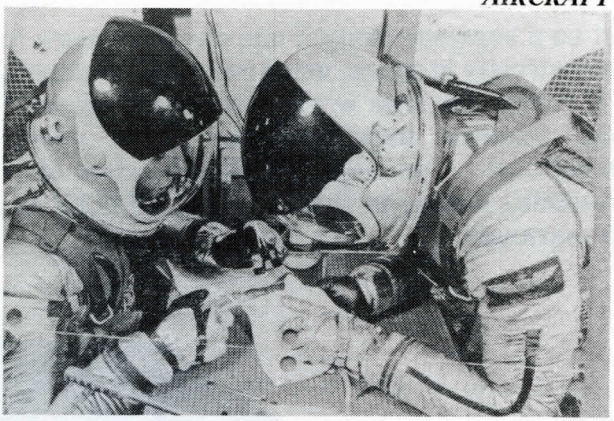
would be a supreme irony if one day they were to mount this monstrosity in space, using our stolen technology, and then threaten the free world with incineration. For this reason, America must continue space research, at whatever cost . . . perhaps even to the extent of critically re-examining history to find out what REALLY happened 6,000 years ago.



Proposed flying submarine, by Convair Aircraft Co. Circa 1955

Figure 28 Flying Submarine

AIRCRAFT



U.S. Navy high altitude suits. Note anti-glare shield, helmet neck seal, zipper detachable gloves, shoulder insignia, safety straps, & "ear" lifting rings—all found on Dogus.

—U.S. Navy—Bureau of Aeronautics

UNDERWATER

U.S. Navy constant volume diving suit. Note rubber wrist cuffs, waist weights (rail), and central speaker vent.

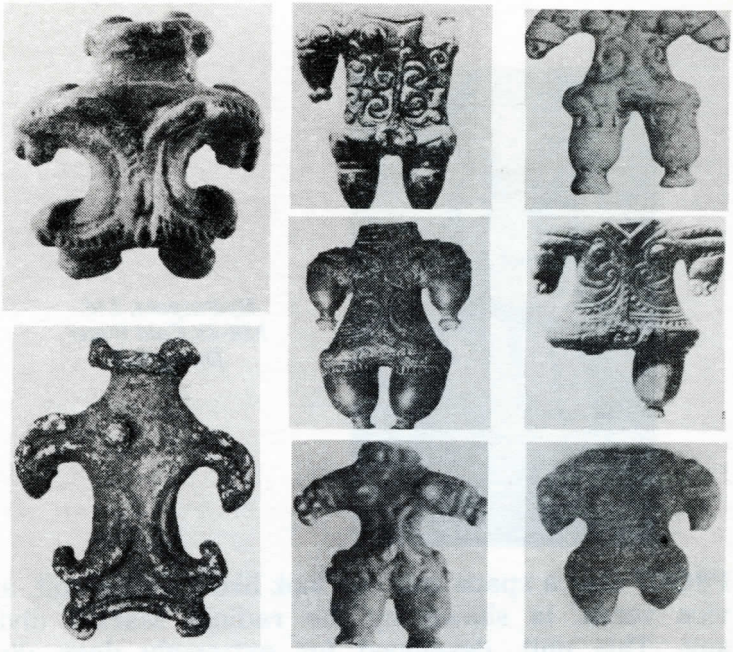
—courtesy U.S. Divers Co.

SPACE

NASA Apollo suit with anti-glare shield, chest controls, urine relief flap, etc.

—courtesy of NASA

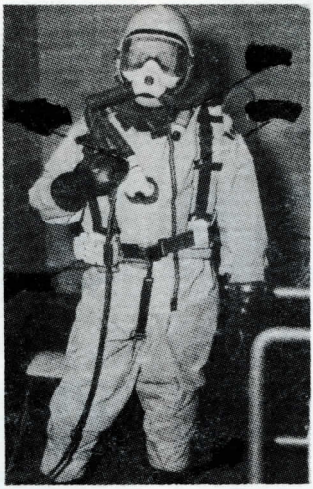
Figure 29 Three types of suits



Dogus with the heads ritually broken off. The only other people in the world to do this were the ancient Olmecs of Mexico. The crude forms on the left are the earliest. Note machined-tooled look of space suits.

Note resemblance to neck bib and breast plate of standard diving suit, safety straps & liquid cooling "Anti-G" tubes, on some suits.

Figure 30 Dogu Suits Torso



Hydrospace, Ltd.
MK-IX Cold Water
Diving Suit

PROOF that a space suit can look like a diving suit, and vice versa, is shown by the radical Mark-9 diving suit. This unit, developed for extremely deep dives in the coldest water was made by Hydrospace Developments, Ltd. of Canada. IMPORTANT—Notice the remarkable resemblance between the Mark-9 Suit, and the Dogu suit. Both have a round helmet, double lenses, earphone bulges, breather and speaker vents at mouth level, suit relief valves to maintain constant bouyancy, and detachable gloves and boots. The resemblance does not stop there. Both suits have a quick release belt, external hose connections for auxiliary oxygen, and helmet gas-relief valves. Both suits have a quick entry zipper, built in radio equipment, and multi-layer, suit material. The Canadian suit uses some rather exotic features which could well be found inside the Dogu suit. These include a liquid filled, rubber liner about the helmet-face seal, and the use of freon gas as cold water insulation between layers of the suit. The Canadian suit uses an oxygen rebreather system, with internal breathing bags, such as are surely found inside the Dogu unit. Interestingly enough, the government sponsored Mark-9 suit, capable of staying at 1200 feet, for 6 hours, in 30 degree water, is not for sale to the public.

Did Extraterrestrials Land Elsewhere?

The Dogu statues are found at only one place in the world—Japan. No other prehistoric statues look remotely like them. The question naturally arises—did these ancient astronauts visit only Japan? One only has to look at the avalanche of books unleashed by Von Daniken's *Chariots of the Gods*, to realize that extraterrestrial encounters have probably occured all over the earth. But, were *specifically* Dogu-type creatures seen elsewhere? Legends tell of superhuman beings coming out of the sky, but few mention them climbing out of the sea. The three most dramatic encounters on record, mention creatures called the "Kappa" (Japan), the "Oannes" (Middle East) and the "Nommo" (West Africa). Notice the similarity of these three words—all have a double consonant in the middle. We have already described the Kappa legends of Japan. Without doubt, the Dogu statues were models of the Kappa Space Suits. The Oannes were a group of amphibious beings who came out of the sea during daylight hours, to teach the early Babylonians farming, law, smelting, city planning, and many other accoutrements of civilization. At sunset, these beings would return to their underwater base. Judging from descriptions left by a number of reputable historians, the Oannes looked very similar to the Dogu/Kappa suit. Berossus called them "Fish-Men." Mesopotanian Bas-reliefs of these persons show them wearing a fish-like helmet on a human head, and what definitely seems to be a wrist watch, on a human hand. (See the book *The 12th Planet* by Zecharia Sitchin.)

The third group—the "Nommo"—are highly important for two reasons. First, they are described by the people who met them, as first coming down in space ships. Secondly, the myths surrounding the Nommo encounters have given us the most definite proof—next to the Dogu statuettes—that this planet was visited by extra-terrestrial beings. Just what is this proof? They gave to the African tribe, some very precise astronomical data, which has only been verified in the last 10 years

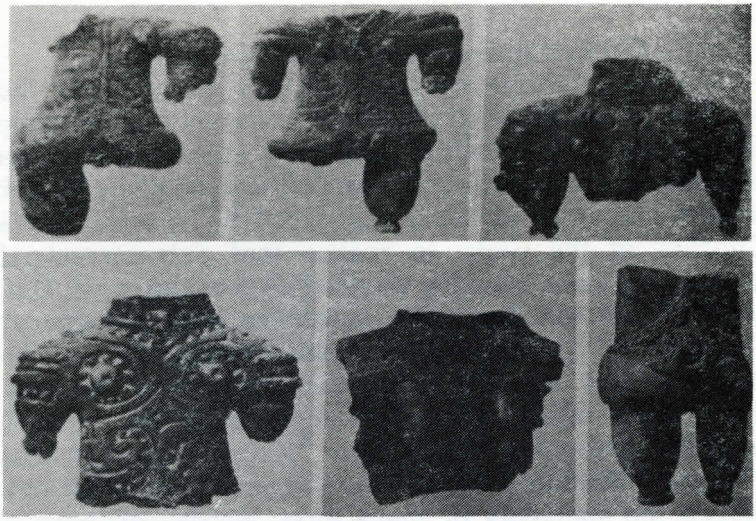


Figure 31 *Note lower vent tube mechanism Operated by vertical strap*

Figure 32

or so. To be specific, they told the tribe of "Dogon" (notice the similarity to "Dogu"), that a dwarf, heavy star, rotated around the star Sirius, every 50 years. This information was first given to them in 3,400 B.C. The Dwarf star, called Sirius B, is so small, it was not photographed until 1970, by the U.S. Naval Observatory. Therefore, how could any primitive African tribe know the existence of Sirius B, let alone the shape of its orbit, its duration, and that it is a dwarf star, with a mass many times denser than a regular star? (Refer to the book *The Sirius Mystery* by Robert K. G. Temple.) Scientists all over the world have acknowledged this as one of the most important clues yet found, of extraterrestrial visits.

What is particularly interesting; the Dogon tribe described the Nommo as Fish—like men, and that they created a water pool, to keep their air ship in. An underwater base would be the ideal spot to house space-craft designed to land on a watery planet. Also interesting is the similarity between the word "Dogon," and "Dogu." There is in fact, an island in Japan called "Dogon," and there is a "Dogon" hot Springs, the oldest in Nippon. Note too, that both these objects relate to water. The author has found that some Japanese and Dogon words have similar meanings. How could primitive prehistoric tribes, half way around the world from each other, use the same words? As an example: Dogon, "Nommo" means "to make one drink." Japan "Nomu,"—"to drink." Dogon Initiation rite called "Giri" means "words at face value," (a concept similar to zen.) In Japanese "Giri" refers to a type of honor, or obligation, meaning "to save face." Incidently, both the Nommo and Kappa beings are described as having a bald spot on the top of their heads. Strangely enough, the Merovingian Kings (see next page) shaved the tops of their heads to develop supernatural powers. From this custom came the present day Monks' tonsure.

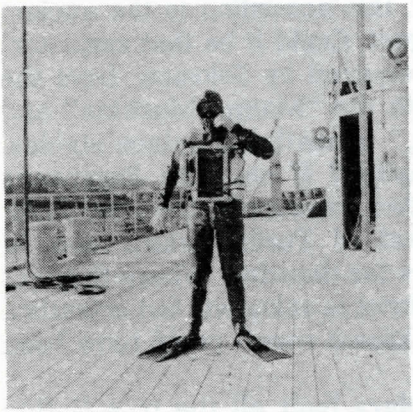
Let us now review a secret search which began in Africa 800 years ago whose results exploded on Europe, and the entire world. In the year 1118 A.D., a mysterious

W.W.II British "Frogmen" (i.e. "Kappa")—Note skull cap, ear lobes, neck seal, chest conrols and urine relief plate. Suits are vented to prevent "blow-up"

British Frogmen wearing O.B.A. Note oxygen bottles.

Figure 33

group of nine Christian knights came to Jerusalem. Their aim, they declared, was to protect all pilgrims coming to the Holy Land. Accordingly, the King of Jerusalem gave them exclusive control of an area—formerly the stable for King Solomon's 2,000 horses. This obscure band stayed there, with royal blessing, for over 8 years, then suddenly expanded to become the richest bankers in the world, and created the strongest army. Further, they built all the true Gothic cathedrals of Europe, started Free Masonry, owned the now hotly debated "Shroud of Turin," and may have engineered the French revolution. This group, from which present day Masonic and Rosecrucian orders originated, was called the "Knights-Templar." (Anyone seeing the movie "Marco Polo" will recall the Templar Knights, in Jerusalem, when their chief, the "Patriarch of Jerusalem" was suddenly named Pope.) (Played by Burt Lancaster)



Notice webbed feet, swim mits, & double goggles resemble description of Kappa-Dogu.

Photo of author wearing frogman suit.

Figure 34

A close look at this story reveals some strange twists. Why did this odd group of nine knights stay in Solomon's stables 8 years? Why was no one else allowed to join? How could they protect ANY pilgrims? Why were the authorities so glad to help them? And finally, what was the sudden source of their fantastic wealth? By the year 1300 they owned 7,000 estates with a yearly income over ninety million dollars. It would seem obvious the nine knights searched for something—something of great power, judging from the results. Could this "thing" have been the source of King Solomon's wealth and knowledge? And could it in turn, have come from the highly advanced Egyptians, whose "great pyramid" has never been equalled? (The Dogon tribe, may have originated in Egypt.) According to Von Daniken's latest book *Signs of the Gods*, King Solomon not only had a machine which could make artificial food (Manna), but a "Wagon" which could fly, this according to the ancient Ethiopian book *Kebra Nagast*. Could it be that some sort of super technology was aquired by Solomon, from the Egyptians, and hidden with the "Manna Machine" and the "Ark of the Covenant," beneath his palace stables, during the Roman occupation? If so, nine Europeans apparently found this hidden treasure in the year 1126. Consider also the "Shroud of Turin" which was in possession of the Templars for decades. Where they got this burial cloth of Jesus Christ is unknown, but scientists have declared there is no known way it could have been made.

In any event, the Templars built all the true Gothic Cathedrals of Europe in an astonishingly short time. Where did they get the wealth, the mathematics, and the architectural science to build such great structures as Chartes and Notre Dame? Incidently, a line drawn between all Gothic cathedrals in France, named Notre Dame, traces out the figure of the constellation "Virgo."

The Templars abruptly vanished forever on Sept. 12, 1307. Due to conniving of the bankrupt King of France, and his confederate, Pope Clement II, the Templars were

declared heretics. Some 15,000 knights were seized overnight, and hundreds burned at the stake. Although their estates were grabbed by King Philip the Fair, the source of the Templar wealth was never found.

Many knights, under torture admitted that they got instructions from a dark metallic "head." It was for this reason, the Pope declared the Templars idol worshippers, and had the order destroyed. What was this strange, three sided "Head"? According to many confessions, this device could show a man for over 100 years, could make a person's name disappear and appear, could show any type of fruit or food. In other words—it sounds very much like a T.V. set! The Templar initiation rites required the knights to "worship" this head, although it was under control of the Grand Master. Many Knights wore "cords" around their necks which were attached to the "head." Were these earphones? Did the Knights Templar, in fact, stumble across some kind of super computer, purposely left behind by visiting astronauts? Before laughing all this off, consider a few items. The Aztec, Incan, and Chinese Emperors had "Black Mirrors" in which they could see the future. Both Montezuma, of Mexico, and Atahualpa of Peru knew in advance their empires had been invaded. Were these also "Dark Heads"? Both the Aztec and Incan civilizations were fostered by mysterious bearded, white men. In Mexico, this figure "Quetzcoatl" left on a "boat of snakes." In Peru, this person was called "Virachcha"—foam of the waves." Again, the water sign.

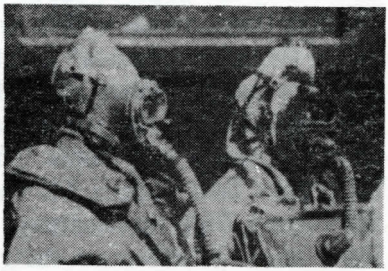
While the Templars died, the power behind them did not. They brought Europe out of the black age, through new methods for finance and trade. They invented the check, and provided "safe houses" for traveling merchants. According to the 1982 book *Holy Blood, Holy Grail*, by Biagant, Lincoln, and Leigh, the power behind the Templars is alive today in Europe. The Templars began the hospital concept through their branch, the "Knights Hospitalars" and their symbol—the Red Cross—is known all over the world. When the last Grand Master of the Templars was burned at the stake in 1313

A.D., he invited Philip the Fair, his councilor, and Pope clement to join him within a year. All died—in agony—before the year was up. Philip was gored by a pig.

One French writer has flatly stated the Templars were controlled by extraterrestrials. (See *La Race Fabuleuse*, by De Sede.) Was there anything like the 'Templars' "*Dark Head*" In Japan? There certainly was. The three sacred Treasures of the first Emperors (supposedly still kept today at Ise Shrine) were the "Sacred Mirror," which could see into the future, the "Sacred Sword," which glowed in the dark and could kill at a distance, and the "Sacred Jewels" (microchip crystals?) which could alter tides. See the book *Astronauts of Ancient Japan* for further details.

Lacing used on deep sea diving suits to prevent "blow-up"

Figure 35



British Frogmen. Note top vent to prevent "blow-up"

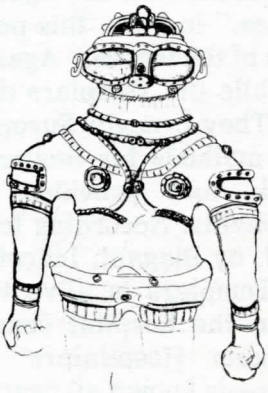
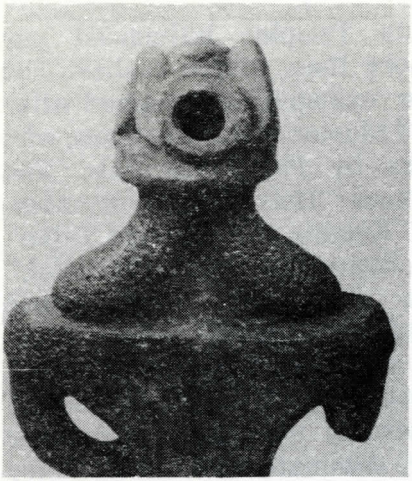
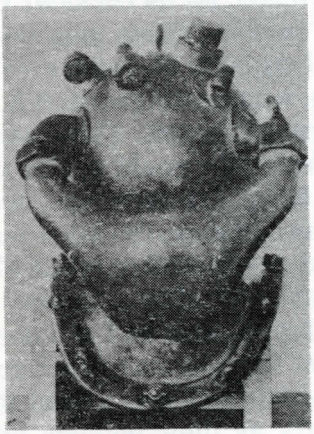


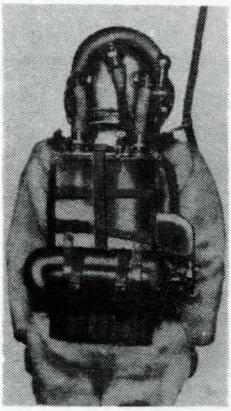
Figure 36
Dogu drawing



Notice the strange shape on the back of these Dogu helmets. Were these O.B.A. (oxygen breathing apparatus)? Compare to the statue of the Goddess Ishtar.



U.S. Navy
Oxy-Helium helmet



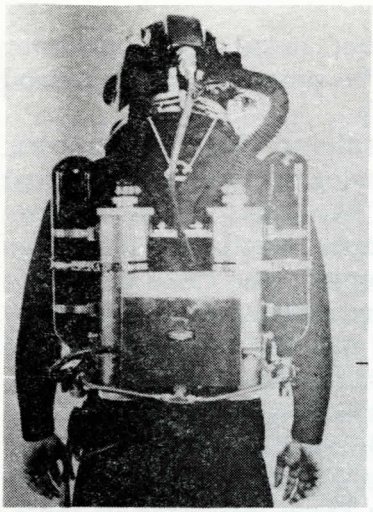
British Navy
Mixed-gas suit

Courtesy Seibe-Gorman Co., Lt., London

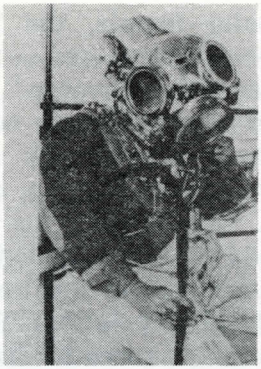
Figure 37 Oxygen rebreather arraratus

The Mysterious Knights Templar influenced our present day world far more than people realize. The Order of the DeMolay, for example, was named after Jaques DeMolay, last Grand Master of the Templars, who was burned at the stake by Philip the Fair. The Templars inspired the famous "Holy Grail" romances, which in turn brought the "Knights of the Round Table" legends. From the Grail Romances came "Parsifal," which Richard Wagner built his great music around—and which so affected Adolf Hitler. From "Parsifal" Hitler became obsessed with the so-called "Spear of Destiny," and went to great lengths to have it brought to Germany. According to history, whichever country possess the Spear, dominates the world. Refer to *The Spear of Destiny* by Ravenscroft. One of the Grail Romances is particularly interesting. A young Knight, such as Parsifal, is walking along the seashore. Here he meets a humble fisherman, who takes him to a fabulous castle with many exotic devices. In the morning the Knight wakes up, and finds the castle bare, with no one about. He then realizes the Fisherman was the powerful "Fisher-King" who often went in disguise. Could this allegory refer to an "Oannes," a "Nommo," or a "Kappa" in disguise?

While that seems a bit far fetched, let us consider the background of many Knights Templar. These men were descended from the first Royal dynasty of France—the Merovingian Kings. These Kings, who ruled from 415 A.D. to 888 A,D., were a very strange breed. They were considered Magicians and healers, who could see in the future. The first Merovingian King, one Merovee, was said to have *two* fathers. One was a human, the other was a "Fish-Man," who seduced Merovee's mother while she was swimming. Note the resemblance of this legend to that of Jimmo first Emperor of Japan, who had a human mother, and a "Sky-God" father. The Merovingian Kings had a distinctive birth mark, which may have been the Red Cross, used by the Templars as their emblem and pass word.



American commercial diver
Rebreather apparatus oxygen
Courtesy General Aquadyne, Inc.



Mixed Gas Helmet
& Rebreather
Courtesy—Calif. Divers, Inc.
Note wrist cuffs

Figure 37-B

An interesting thing regarding the Merovingians, is this clan worshipped the Bear Totem, before the introduction of Christianity by their King, Clovis I. It so happens the Bear religion is the oldest in the world—going back 100,000 years. It sprang from a series of tribes ringing the Arctic circle. One of these tribes—which still worships bears is the Ainu of Japan. Many other Siberian tribes worship bears. These same tribes have extensive legends about "bears" going and coming to "Castles" and "space stations" in the sky. (See *Man, God, and Magic* by Ivar Lissner.) Many writers in the field of paleoarcheology have speculated that if extraterrestrials did reach this planet, they came from a world located in the "Great Bear" (Ursus Major) constellation. (See W. Raymond Drake's *Messengers from the Stars*.) It is interesting to note the "Temple of Heaven," in Peking, China, is linked with the Bear Totem. According to Chinese legend, in 2967 B.C., the first Chinese "Human" Emperor, one night saw the Great Bear constellation suddenly surrounded with a Golden band of Light. Taking this as a message, he built the disc-shaped Alter of Heaven, and two other buildings. From this 500 foot

diameter temple, the Emperor acted as a mediator between heaven and earth. The second temple is named "Ruler of the Universe." (Fig.I)

We have purposely not mentioned China in this work, as there are enough archeological and mythological references of U.F.O.s, and "Sky-Gods," to fill another book. One legend, for example, mentions some large headed creatures called "Dropas" who came out of the sky 10,000 years ago, and were massacred, as freaks, by the local population. There are the strange "granite phonograph records" found in the caves of Baian Karaula over 715 of them. Soviet scientists analyzed these, but the later break in diplomatic relations smothered the entire matter. There are the amazing series of partly submerged pyramids in Ting Flung lake. One of these, seen by American fliers flying the Burma Hump during World War II, is estimated to be 1,000 feet high. A photo of this structure was printed in *Life* magazine. Although an expedition reached the lake in 1912, little is known of these pyramids, which are estimated to be over 6,000 years old. For some reason the present Chinese government refuses to comment on any of the above mentioned examples—nor will they allow any expedition in the areas mentioned. Nor will they comment on such matters as the bones of pre-historic giants found at Chuokuotien, the aluminum belt found in an ancient General's grave, or the real meaning of the incredible Jade "Astronaut" suits found at Mancheng. (See *The Cave Home of Peking Man* by Chia Lan-Po.)

For this reason, it is surprising in 1981, the Chinese government revealed they had discovered the oldest mummy in the world. Dating back 6,475 years, this woman had long blond hair and non-Chinese features. The body was almost perfectly preserved, with its skin still pliable. The woman was wearing boots and a stylish hat; definitely no Neanderthal Cave-Woman. Interestingly enough, this body was found at Loulan, near the present space vehicle test station of Lop-Nor. The dry Lake of Lop Nor is an ideal landing site for rockets. Lop Nor in old

Chinese means "Great Ear," the shape of this lake, as seen from far out in space, is of an ear. But who, in ancient times, could have known this?

The Goddess "ishtar"
This 4,000 year old statue was uncovered 1934, in the Middle East. Note similarity of helmet to modern rebreather apparatus (Fig. 37) Was she an "oannes"?

Note oxygen hose on back, safety straps, earphones, and oxygen rebreather apparatus on helmet. According to Sumerian myths, Ishtar needed 7 objects for space flight. They were: helmet, earphones, neck straps, twin shoulder "stones" (controls), harness straps, a special suit, and an object resembling a rocket engine. (Reference—"The 12th Planet" by Zecharia Sitchin)

Stein & Day, Publishers

Figure 38

Figure 39

1890 drawing by unknown artist

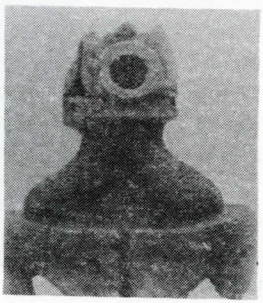
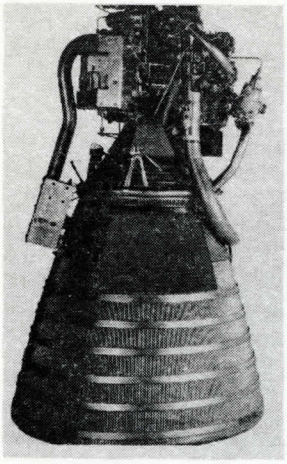


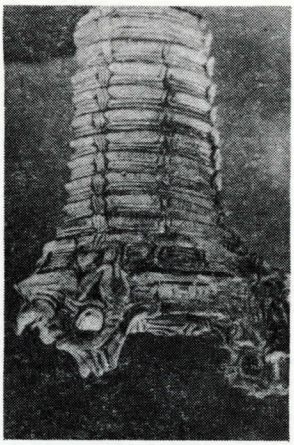
Figure 40

Was this strange creature a robot? Notice the odd tubes on the head which resemble an oxygen rebreather system.

Figure 41

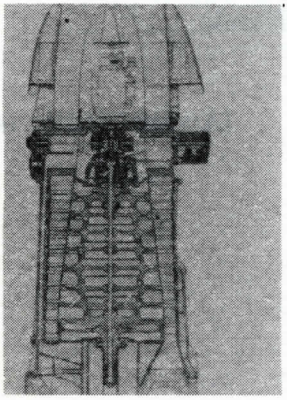


NASA Rocket Engine



Jomon Pot

Many Jomon earthenware are shaped like rockets



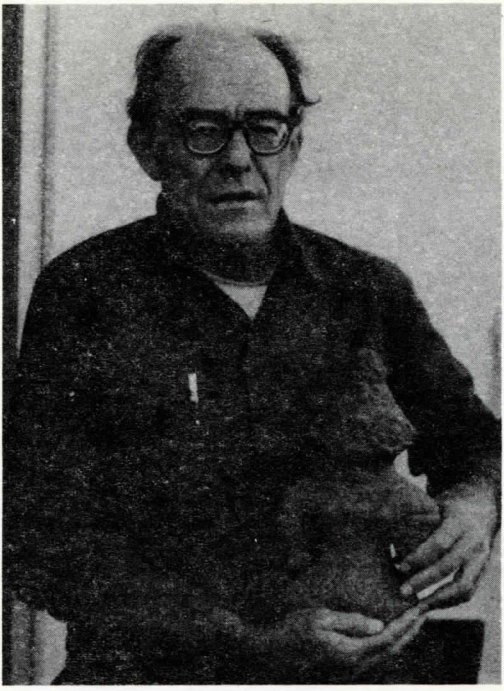
Jet Engine of ME-262

Is this what the astronauts who visited Japan in pre-historic times, looked like? This rare Dogu shows a figure wearing heavy boots, skull cap, and suit with quick-release straps and neck bib. Note strong resemblance of face to statues on Easter Island—6000 miles south.

Figure 42

"Vainly my glance seeks the Heavenly Plain
Where rising vapors all the air enshroud
And veil the well known paths from cloud to cloud
And in this firmament a Palace stands
Near the moon-built by Magic Hands . . . . "

(Ancient Shinto Legend)



The author with one of his little friends

About The Author

Vaughn M. Greene was in the Army of Occupation, Japan, during the Korean War and has worked for the Ryan and Convair Aircraft Companies and for the Navy (MSTS), under the Department of Defense. From an interest in U.F.O.s dating to 1944, his research eventually led to this book. He wrote the first book ever written on Gold Diving, and the first book on U.F.O.s and other phenomena in Japan and the Far East. He is presently working for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company in San Francisco, California. He is a member of the Cousteau Society, Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), Ancient Astronaut Society (AAS), and the Vincent Owners Club (VOC).

$5.95

THE SIX THOUSAND YEAR-OLD SPACE SUIT

VAUGHN M. GREENE

For the first time — documented, scientific proof is offered, that this planet has been visited by extraterrestrials. In this book, Vaughn M. Greene analyzes the incredible 6,000-year-old Dogu statues found in Japan. Mr. Greene shows over 30 points of similarity between these statues and modern Apollo space suits. Such items as lenses, rivets, belts, quick release pins, earphones, and rubber cuffs are compared, side by side, between Dogu statuettes and Apollo/EMU moon suits. There is no way a prehistoric tribe could have known such technology unless they had been visited from space, by beings from another planet. To further support this thesis, Mr. Greene quotes extensively from Japanese legends, Shinto mythology, and ancient folklore—all of which mention visits by extraterrestrials. This book is based on an earlier book by this author, *Astronauts of Ancient Japan*, the first book ever to describe the U.F.O. scene in the Far East. Focusing specifically on the Dogu/spacesuit question, this present volume contains totally new material and dozens of recent photographs.

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- "Highly recommended!"—Erik Von Daniken, author of *Chariots of the Gods*
- "Most original"—Andrew Tomas, author of *We Are Not The First*
- Others who have reviewed Mr. Greene's book include: NHK (Radio Japan), Senator S.I. Hayakawa, Econ Verlag (Germany), *Fate, Asian Mail, Pacific Citizen, Il Gionale De Misteri* (Italy), *Probe, True's U.F.O. Quarterly, Asia, San Francisco Progress, Omni* and was also on the recommended reading list of *East-West.*

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